# HOCKINSON AREA FINNS
## Clark County Washington

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*HOCKINSON 1895 - This is what would have greeted the eye of the traveler approaching the community from the west. The first plank road in Clark County, Washington stretched toward Brush Prairie for a total of one and one-half miles. Mr. & Mrs. Peter Ornsdorff are barely visible in the right foreground (near the tall stump). The first building to the left of the road is Hockinson School.*
*(Photograph from Clark County Historical Society.)*

## PREFACE:

The Hockinson area is one of those West Coast communities which is still populated with an abundance of Finnish-Americans. Their heritage is one of not only immigrant strife, but pioneering stock. Some of the Hockinson families came directly cross-country after their leaders were established. Others migrated westward through work opportunities.

Accomplishments and successes are measured against prescribed goals. It is difficult for us to appreciate the goals set by early Finnish immigrants. It is much simpler to envision them as one body and assign to them the common quest of an overall desire to live in "the land of freedom and opportunity". When they decided to leave Finland, many were considered traitors to their mother country. Some of this was spiteful and envious behavior on the part of those left behind, but hard-line patriots felt that Finland should not be abandoned by her own. She was struggling to attain an independent status among the nations of the world and needed the unfailing support of all her people. Those weeks of suffering on the long ocean voyage were compounded by the dread of being turned away by immigration officials. Health standards were high and there was always the possibility of some unheard of technicality.

Few Finns possessed the skills which brought good reward at the time they landed in America. Many who stayed generally amounted to what we would now consider displaced persons or itinerant laborers. They lived in surroundings which would be considered illegal in our modern migrant labor camps. The more fortunate Finns were sponsored by established Finnish-American citizens. Others were often sponsored by well-to-do Americans desiring service help. Opportunities were very elusive.

The sad fact is that we, who look back upon their heroic endeavors, can offer no comfort for the pain and humiliation suffered by them. We can only honor our immigrant forebearers, so as to show our gratitude that they came and to help justify those sufferings. Whether or not they accomplished goals, by whatever standards, they did come to America and they did provide a rich heritage for us to enjoy.

## CREDITS:

Three couples were supportive and gave direct oversight to this work. They are Jennie C. Wayne and her late husband Lauri (Buck), Ruth and Al Ahola, and Virginia and Oliver Kivinen. I wish to thank all those who contributed to three earlier works, from which I was given permission to extract information. These works are "From A Forest Clearing", "Sunrise Over the Prairie" and "Battle Ground - In and Around". The separate biographical sketches are mainly attributable to those who wished their families to be represented herein and I thank them for their support.

Gene A. Knapp, Editor

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# THE HOCKINSON AREA FINNS

To maintain historical perspective, with regard to the events in Hockinson, please note that there were treaties between our country and Great Britain and with local indian tribes which closely preceded the settling of the area. The Treaty of 1846 described the new Oregon Territory and the border between the U.S. and Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company moved across that border into Canada. In 1847 there were a mere fifty to seventy-five Americans living within five miles of the Vancouver settlement. Fort Vancouver was established in 1849 on the Hudson's Bay Company's former site. The 1850 census listed ninety-five families in the whole of Clark County. Only eleven of their ninety-eight children attended school. Two thousand cattle and over one thousand sheep were counted in that census.

1853 brought about the Washington Territory. Oregon was held as a separate entity and reached statehood in 1854. From 1855 to 1858, treaties assigned local indian tribes to nine separate reservations. This brought minor skirmishes due to tribal unrest. The Civil War began in 1861 and raged in the distance until its end in 1865. The Homestead Act was put into effect in 1862 and the Land Office came to Vancouver in 1865. The Trans-continental Railroad joined in 1869. Clark County grew to over three thousand by 1870, including sixty-eight indians. The count became just under five and one-half thousand by 1880, with an increase in the indian population to one hundred thirty-four. Forty-eight Chinese were included in that census. Northern Pacific Railroad pushed on to the upper section of Washington by 1883. Washington became a state in 1889. Ladies in Hockinson formed a sewing group and fashioned a beautiful flag of chinese silk for the occasion. Clark County Courthouse burned down in 1890, destroying most of the valuable historical records of Hockinson and other settlements within its realm. The 1910 count was over twenty-six thousand residents in Clark County, including nine thousand three hundred Vancouver residents. Modern times became evident when six hundred automobiles were attributed to Clark County in 1915.

## IN THE BEGINNING...

George W. Baker left Indiana and traveled the Barlow Trail to Oregon City in 1850. George was just sixteen and already an accomplished trapper. His trapping efforts led him to a site about three-quarter mile south of what would later be the crossroads (now designated as N.W. 159th St. and N.E. 182nd Ave.) in Hockinson. There he built a trapper's cabin and thus became the first resident. George Baker settled on that spot, married, and raised a family. He lived there until his death in 1928, at age ninety-four. Finnish-Americans were among the first to follow George Baker into this densley forested area as settlers. The three Brown brothers were credited as being the first foreign immigrants from a depressed Northern Europe to consider Hockinson. They arrived from Astoria about 1872 to begin the cycle followed by so many Finns arriving after them. They built and developed their farms during the Astoria fishing industry's off-season. The Browns decided to use that name in America, since the customary practice of adopting the last name of the farms on which they served left them with the names Charles Junell, Andrew Junila and Andrew Nissila. Emil Kykri came to stay with Charles Brown and also took the last name Brown. Then Esther Skarstedt arrived to live with the Andrew Brown family and took their last name as well. Indian treaties of the 1860s and the Fedral Land Office, which opened at Vancouver in 1865, paved the way for these settlers.

The 1869 completion of the Trans-Continental Railroad afforded an alternate and much less rigorous route to the great West and its free land.

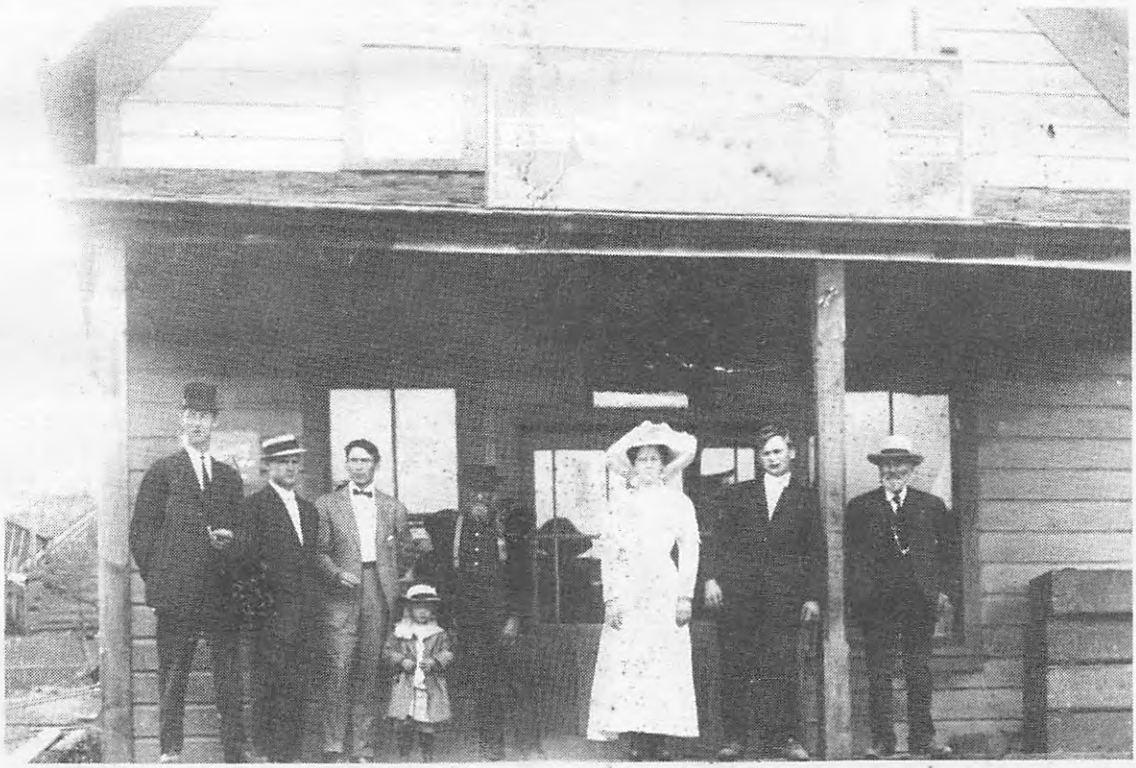
## A COMMUNITY OF MOSTLY FINNS...

Descendants of the pioneers who settled this area still live in the surrounding community of Hockinson. The borders of the community are fairly simple and they encompass farms held from time to time, in the most part, by Finlanders and Swedish speaking Finns from the Åland Islands.

To the south is 119th Street, formerly Union Road.
At the southeastern edge is 139th Street, formerly Griffel Hill Road - which runs up to the foot of Larch Mountain, by the Mountain View School. Henry Matson and Henry Cook held bordering farms on that road.
To the east is the summit line of Erkilla Hill, following 169th Street, past the Andrew Erkilla and Walter Konsa farmsteads.
The northern boundary is along 184th Street, formerly Finn Hill Road, to where Salmon Falls School used to be. It ran on into the Swedish colony of Venersborg. Pioneering residents nearby were the John Puras, Adolph Ketolas, Jake Lahtis, and the Peter Niiranens.
To the west, about one-half mile from town center, is the remains of the "China Ditch", which was dug in the 1890s by laborers from Portland's Chinese district. It drained off the adjacent swamp lands to form fertile fields. This draining action still continues to provide farmland and is a natural barrier to the community's westward expansion as it empties into Lacamas Creek.

Mail sent to Hockinson, is currently addressed to Brush Prairie, Washington. When first sent to Hockinson the mail was also addressed to Brush Prairie, but in the Washington Territory, including what are now Washington, Idaho and Montana. Between 1870 and 1886, the original village was called Eureka. Pioneers traveled through a dense forest of tall timber to Brush Prairie for once-a-week mail service out of Vancouver. At first, they walked or rode horseback, as there was no road. Increased population brought about a communal road project and folks who needed the road built it with their own toil and meager resources. They used split timbers and slabs, laid across the width of the trail, so as to combat the terrible ruts and mud. Such roads are called puncheon roads.

When the amount of mail arriving in Vancouver increased, Ambrosius Hokanson petitioned for mail service from there to Eureka in 1884. He was the town's storekeeper and his petition was granted. The name Eureka was already used elsewhere for a post office, so Ambrosius Hokanson's name was given to the new office and, although his name was misspelled, the town was thereafter called Hockinson. Allowing the new town name to be Hockinson, in order to have twice-weekly mail delivery, saved taking that puncheon road to the post office in Brush Prairie.



Ambrosius Hokansen (upper left photo) provided the name, business and even a church meeting place to the crossroads of Hockinson. The Hockinson Meat Market (upper right photo) had a half-dozen or more owners into the 'forties. On the porch of Kangas' Store (lower photo, left-to-right) are its builder John Sankko, Ivan Rambough, Dave Kangas, little George Kangas, "Dad" Patterson, Hilja Kangas, Bill Nickila and John Mattson.

## DOWN TO BUSINESS...

The town of Hockinson grew very quickly to the size it is today and has not grown noticeably since. The schools and churches are larger, but the business buildings and homes close to town center do not press together. Some of the original family dwellings were used as businesses and some new buildings were created for that purpose. On the other hand, some business buildings have been torn down or altered into family dwellings. There are no subdivisions along the intersecting roads, as has been the case in many other steadily growing communities. The post office gave way to more efficient rural mail delivery routes and the increasing population saw fit to establish homes on separate and spacious plots of land.

Charles Vadnais used a large drive-thru shed as the first store; just a half-mile south of the crossroads. A fellow named Ike Mounce operated a store from 1875 to 1890, but whether it was on that spot - or as nearby competition - is not known. Prior to 1880, Ambrosius Hockinson built a log building and began his leading influence within the community. That building served as a store, post office and part-time church meeting place on the east side of town center. In 1895 Peter Ornsdorff erected a building very near to the original site of the Hokanson log structure. A couple of Finn brothers named Eric and Dave Kangas and another Finn by the name of Simonson were among the six successive owners of that store. The Kangas brothers were known to have dealt in local produce, furs and cascara bark. The southwest corner became known as Malstrom's corner after Andy Malstrom built his store there. Andrew Berg, then Charles Alexander, managed the Malstrom store and acted as postmasters after gaining the post office from Ornsdorff's. Nye Rambo brought the post office into his store in 1901, after he took up business a little west of Malstrom's. Then came "John Smith's" pool, soft drink and confectionary emporium. It had a residence in the rear. George Niiranen ran it later as "Hockinson Meat Market" and grocery, with his wife Julia and two daughters. Brothers John and Edwin Pietila, acting as partners, bought Niiranen out. Later, Edwin ran it separately for eighteen years. Edwin and Thelma, their two children Ray and Joyce, and a boarder, Evelyn Lindsay (Olson), lived in the quarters behind the store. Carl Johnson, Marion Lute and Gerda Mattson were sucessive owners of that market. The Mattilas and then the Granstroms operated a general store on the east side of 182nd Avenue, north of 159th Street. Sandy Brown made use of the upper story of one of the creameries by setting it up as a pool hall and card room for a time.

Eli Hill is noted as one of the first settlers to go commercial with a dairy product. Sometime in the 1870s he was said to have lashed sixty pound casks of butter to his back and walked each of them to Vancouver for sale. Meyers Creamery, south of town, was the first in Hockinson; then came a cooperative on the north end of town. One local creamery business ran well from the hillside basement of a Finnish farm house. There were two wells, so the cream cans were cooled by well water. Farmers came to the collection point with cream and milk to be made into butter and cheese.

They took the skim milk from the process to feed the hogs. In time, tankers were brought by wagon and then truck on pickup routes. As means of collection improved, the creamery business moved closer to, and finally on into, Battle Ground and Portland. The sale of dairy products was always the "bread and butter" of the Hockinson community. Egg collectors competed by offering a little more to the local farmers for

their eggs, until one or two dealers pushed the others out. Of course, dairy products were very often used in bartering for staples in town.

Alarick Jauhola ran the local shoe repair and harness shop and there was a small hotel with a livery stable near Johnson's blacksmith shop on the north side of 159th, west of the corner. The first blacksmith shop was started across the road from that place by A.G. Olson many years before. Charles Sandberg migrated from Finland - via Canada and Pomeroy, Washington - to buy that first shop from Olson in 1905. The locals were soon aware of his expert skills. One was a secret process for welding "white iron", which he kept as a carefully guarded trade secret; given only to one other smith who left the area. He later erected a two story building on the site and incorporated a woodworking shop on the second story. His services came to include wheels, spokes, beds and boxes for his customers' wagons. He also installed a feed grinder and rolling mill. All that a horse wore or pulled, and some of what it ate were prepared or repaired at Charley Sandberg's blacksmith shop. Time did not pass him by, for he kept abreast of the needs of his patrons as if he were practicing medicine. He taught Arvie Sakrison and Bill Gustafson the trade while they worked for wages in his shop. He brought in acetylene and oxygen as metalworking as tools when they became available. Gas engine and electric powered farm machinery, waterpumps made in his shop, automotive chassis, were no obstacle to him in serving his neighbors. The man was even known to have fine penmanship, in spite of all that rough handwork. Although married, Charles had no offspring and was known to be a bit more than a social drinker. One outstanding observation was made by John Mattson who chanced upon him in one of his bouts of inebriation. Charley was sitting before his self-constructed gasoline engine trip hammer cracking walnuts held between his outstretched fingers! Later on, life had its own cruel way, even for so gifted a man as this. His business burned down and he had to move it into his barn, down the road to the west. Charles Sandberg died, at age fifty-six, December 5, 1932 and was laid to rest in Elim Cemetery.

## THE GRAND INFLUENCE OF LOGGING...

Bartering farm produce was a way of life which continues in some form to this day, but, even then, could not sustain the average home. Seasonal fishing jobs and the food fish brought home, merely kept the wolf from the door. It allowed them very little extra to enhance their lifestyles. Life in this community was not enticing enough to encourage expansion and sustain it through the change of the century. Promising times came with the advent of the new logging industry.

If the fishing provided less jobs in a given season, the logging camps were a very practical alternative. Only the most seasoned and skilled craftsmen could pick and choose in those rugged times. Huge trees, which were at first a hinderance to settlers, became a cash crop as mills began sprouting up almost overnight. Oxen were brought in at the beginning to drag logs over the puncheon roads to Vancouver. Land which had been discounted earlier was quickly recognized by settlers and land companies as valuable "timber land". Imagine large lengths of this beautiful timber being sold for two to four dollars by happy Finnish settlers. They had previously looked at it with rancor as a nuisance to farming and cattle raising. How much had been wasted in huge bonfires during landclearing?

Nature cruely mocked the settlers and logging entreprenuers by

devastating much of the landscape in its own landclearing holocaust of 1902. Small operations were knocked out of the picture, because the scorched timber which was salvageable had to be removed before it rotted. Two men dominated the scene thereafter. Charles Davis had linked his land holding concern with that of Frederich Weyerhaeuser in 1900. The two had formed the Twin Falls Logging Company, along with the Lake River Boom Company. They pushed the completion of the Yacolt rail line and set up their headquarters and main milling complex in Yacolt. Spur lines were hurridly run into the timber, dozens of logging camps were set up and the race to profit from nature's cruelty began. The gleaning efforts ceased to show profit by 1916 and some "gypo" operators actually bought land from the company and tried their hand at salvaging what was left. By the early 'twenties, the company, which later became known as Weyerhaeuser, recognized the future values of conservation and reforestation. They bought out most of the gypos and settled into the business of green timber. The town of Yacolt, however, gradually dwindled away to a ghost of its former self as a victim of the classic boom and bust cycle of the industry which had given it sucess. Stories of life in those early logging camps are found in many volumes written on the subject of the local industry and the Finnish ethnic group is well represented withing them. Small mills did not disappear immediately, due to the fire, but, for that and various other reasons, they were short lived. Hockinson was not without its own examples of timber related industry. Directly connected were the mills nearby, which are listed among nearly a hundred of their contemporaries within the county, in "Battle Ground and Around".

Burnett & Young, circa 1890, cut flooring and stored lumber for shipment at Vancouver. At their peak, they loaded 15 rail cars onto a barge at Vancouver for connection to the rail line at Goble, Oregon and movement south.

A Finnish coop mill lost its mortgage and the cattle it used as collateral when it went broke.

H.L. Goodwin started with a sawmill in 1909 and added a shingle mill the next year near the intersection of 112th and 219th.

Jay Mitchell ran a shingle mill five miles east of town.

Rawsons had one sawmill on Elhorn Mt. and another along the China Ditch.

Andrew Thorgeson ran shingle mill north of town on 167th.

Venersborg Sawmill was built in 1911 by a land development company, near the intersection of 209th Street and 242nd Avenue. Its product was taken by horse & wagon to Battle Ground and shipped on by rail.

Ward Sawmill is shown on an 1883 map as being on the west side of Morgan Creek, north of its fork with Mud Creek.

The Hockinson area land now listed in formal records as timber land is so listed as a means of avoiding heavier property tax status. It is to the credit of the government that this timber is saved for posterity through such tax considerations.

Men from Portland and Vancouver, who were lodged in nearby camps during the logging boom, held enough Saturday night revelers among them to keep the tavern in Hockinson turning a neat profit. The blacksmith shop and leatherwork store were likewise treated to an ever-increasing demand for materials to outfit logging animals, machinery and loggers as well. The very source roads that led to the timber required ties and other timber products to lay and maintain them. Great flumes were built of timbers, as another means of transporting logs to the rivers and

millponds. A dozen specialty mills came into being for the initial purpose of providing ties and construction timbers. Farmers around town even made some extra cash by hewing ship's knees, for hull construction, out of selected tree stumps. Hockinson was only indirectly effected by the boom of the logging industry, though it did languish in comparitively short lived prosperity.

## THOSE SAME ROADS BACK THEN ...

As is often the case, the road beds run along much the same lines as they did then, because the land dictated the easiest route of travel; first to the migrating wild game, then to the natives tracking that game. The trappers who followed their trail and the settlers who followed the first trappers walked or road horseback, for the trails were impassible by wagon. The first road led from Brush Prairie east to Hockinson. Mr. Breightenstein contracted to clear the right of way for $90.00 and hired men for $1.50 per day. Emil Brown once commented upon the plank roads and the frustration they brought during the rainy season, besides being burned away in places by forest fires.

Through road work a man could both ease the burden of travel and make some extra pocket money while staying close to home. Many local farmers paid for their taxes by hiring out with their teams to grade roadbeds or plow up and haul rock from the gravel bars in creek beds. Others worked as laborers toward the same end. Volunteers were responsible for some of the earlier roads. Special shaker-bed wagons were fashined to hire the gravel. The teamster would dismount and let the team walk at a slow gate, while he turned the two-by-fours in the belly of the wagon on edge and back again to allow the rock to sift through. Fisher's quarry began operating in 1880 to provide rock for roadwork. Some of the first crushers were portable affairs which were mounted aboard horse-drawn rigs and the rock from the quarry was brought to the site by wagon teams.

*Andrew Erkkila, Carl Strand, and Nick Kanerva on the right, logging in 1906.*

## "...WHEN THREE FINNS MEET..."

The saying goes, "When two Finns meet they build a sauna. When three Finns meet they start a co-op." Store, market, and service co-ops were established by Finns and others in the local area in order to enhance their profits from sales and their savings on purchases. Most failed the test of time. They usually operated well, but changing business methods and consumer attitudes brought an end to most of the local businesses, regardless of their structure. The Kangas store was bought by the Hockinson Co-Op Assn. near the end of the first world war and lasted through the next. That store still exists on the same site, but has continued under successive private ownership. Telephone service was provided for a while under a co-op out of Orchards, closer to Vancouver. Battle Ground had a large cheese co-op for many years after the one in Hockinson dropped off. Local farmers formed co-ops to handle their prune and berry crops, eggs, chicks, and dairy produce. Why co-ops do not work well under our present system of economics is a study in itself. The sense of personal and community worth and the education in matters of business and finance given those who took part must have been rewarding. They gained some things for themselves in a philosophical sense that cannot be measured by normal economic means.

## MR. PELKONEN, AND OTHER PEDDLERS

by Selma Marie (Hannus) Bartlett

A tall man traveled afoot through the community about once a year, carrying two large canvas bags on his back and one in each hand. He performed a very stylish peddler's chant that drew the excited children like the legendary Pied Piper. The kids looked forward to seeing Mr. Pelkonen again. They couldn't quite grasp how he could carry so many wonderful things in those few bags. Still, he was no Hans Christian Anderson; he was a first class peddler, with business on his mind. He had buttons, lace, dresser scarves, table cloths, dress material, combs, brushes, jewelry, and most anything else which he could buy at a bargain to sell. This fellow was said to have been a reindeer handler with the Wilhelm Basi expedition. That was the failed experiment which attempted to introduce Lapland herds by displacement and to train the Eskimos in their management. It was also said that he jumped ship from the first load bound for Alaska. Mr. Pelkonen was a good salesman, but if he didn't make a sale at the place where he wound up at sundown, at least he could count on a big meal and a night's lodging. Mr. Pelkonen was also noted for his ability to handle large quantities of food.

Watkins, Raleigh, and McNess salesmen came around too. It was very profitable for them at first, since stores were distant and didn't always carry the spices and flavorings that good cooks liked to have on hand. From about 1915 to 1923 in automobiles, and possibly as early as 1906 in buggies, these peddlers plied their trade. They did, however, skip the war years of 1917-1918. The Watkins man was clearly the favorite. He also had pudding mixes, cold drink mixes, toilet articles, and the favorites, Watkins Liniment and Watkins Cough Syrup. Watkins also had medicines for animals and many farmers placed great faith in these. The other peddlers faded out long before the Watkins man, but even his rounds became more irregular, after 1935, until he stopped altogether by about the year 1940.

## FREEDOM TO WORSHIP

Whom shall we credit as the first to organize a place of worship in Hockinson? Shall it be Abraham Lehto or L.C. Lindh? It seems that Lehto arrived in 1878 and Lindh came six years later. It is claimed that both held services concurrent with their settling into the community. The Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church to which Lehto belonged was officially incorporated in 1894 and a small log building was erected at the intersection of 169th St. and 207th Ave. in 1897. The first Swedish Lutheran Church on the West Coast was organized by Rev. Lindh at the log home of storekeeper Hokanson in 1884. They did not have a church dedication ceremony until 1899. Observing that there was no contest in the first place, let us be assured by this activity that freedom of religion was the real prize offered to anyone desiring to establish a church in that wilderness frontier.

Charles, Andrew, and Leonard Brown, although brothers, chose separate religious faiths and were charter members of each of their respective churches in Hockinson.

Charles (Junnel) Brown spoke Swedish, Finnish and English. This was instrumental in his role as trustee and organizer of the Swedes and Swede-Finns into the Elim Swedish Lutheran Church. Their church building was begun in 1889, finished in 1893 and dedicated in 1899. John and Sophie Johnson deeded one and one-half acres to establish Elim Cemetery for the congregation. The families of many local Hockinson Finns, regardless of ascribed faiths, have members laid to rest there. A bell tower was added to the church in 1907 and a social hall was annexed to the rear in 1928 and used for Sunday school classes. In the nineteen forties, a building drive was started which led to a new building, parish hall, and parsonage; all within the next decade.

Andrew (Junila) Brown was chartered into the Finnish Christian Church. Storekeeper Peter Onsdorff headed a meeting at the Eureka School in 1898 to organize that following. Mrs. Onsdorff was given much credit in that regard as well. This faith established the first Sunday school in town, known as the Union Sunday School, and began construction of their building in 1905. It was situated north of the school, on that same side of 182nd. By 1917, they had ceased to function as a body and sold their building to the Congregationalists.

Leonard (Nissila) Brown chose the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church, charted by Abraham Lehto in 1894. The southeast corner of 169th St. and 207th Ave. was the site of their first log building, on a quarter-acre bought from Eli Hill for five dollars. These folks were "Laestadian" Apostolic Lutherans. Membership growth required them to build on a new church on Finn Hill in 1910. Beginning with a basement in 1927, several enhancements were made, in keeping with the needs of the congregation.

Peter Kopra moved to Finn Hill with his family in 1896 and established the United Peace Church around the turn of the century. Their church building was erected at the east side of the junction of 174th St. and Baker Creek Rd. It was referred to locally as the "Kopra Church", since Peter Kopra served as the lone pastor until his death in 1914. The membership then chose to affiliate with a church already known as a United Peace Church in Portland. They became a mission church and later bought the unused Christian Church for worship under pastors from Portland, who commuted once a month. Reverend Ojala arrived in 1910 and soon began Christian Endeavor classes for confirmation purposes. These were very active through the 'twenties. Near the end of the decade, the 'C.E.' classes were held in English.

They raised a new building in 1930, with a unique bell tower attached to its left side near the front, which housed the old Christian Church bell. Sunday School services began in English that year, but general services were not held in English until 1948 and are now given in Finnish only on occasion.

To recap events in their general order, Finns in Hockinson had their choice of the Swedish Lutheran (Elim) (1884- ), Finnish (Laestadian) Apostolic Lutheran (1894- ), Finnish Christian (1898-1917), United Peace ("Kopra's Church"; 1896-1914), and Congregationalist (1917- ) churches. The first two were obviously choices within Lutheranism. The latter three were a continuum of the beliefs of one sector of the local population. Listing charter memberships and various leaders of these followings might, through ommission, render some disservice to individuals or familys who were also very involved in church activities. It is fair, however, to point out that nearly all the residents of Hockinson were God-fearing folk who belonged to one of the local congregations. It is also notable that most of those who were leaders within local congregations were also leaders within the community.

An early example of the free status given each belief is that set by pioneer John Nelson and his neighbors. He donated a parcel of land, which now faces the road bearing his name, for use as a communal cemetery. John Nelson was a charter member of the local Apostolic Lutheran Church, as were several of the original body of the Finn Hill Cemetery Association. Nevertheless, the cemetery was established in 1896 for use by all the local residents and was not given over to any particular church. Plots sold for one dollar, or a few days labor at the site, to anyone in need. The association managed an access road by means of horse-power and manual labor. Throughout the years, even recently, Finn Hill cemetery was called upon to harbor the earthly remains of loved ones from among the Hockinson Finns. The original Association last met in 1919, but was resurrected for the purpose of historic renewal fifty years later.

## A DUTY TO THEIR CHILDREN

The value given to education was evidenced in the very beginnings of this community, even though the average school year was then only three months. School age was described as being from six to twenty. Eighty-five percent of that group were reported as attending in 1885, but not regularly. Summer and harvest periods were seldom included within school terms. Youngsters were not spared the heavier chores of early settlement living and were necessary to the success of harvests. The most diligent and fortunate scholars attended more than one school each year. Since there were different terms established for schooling in separate districts, they got more education faster.

Those who managed to reach the eighth grade level seldom sought a diploma. To do so meant taking a state-wide exam. Only thirty-two Clark County students passed it in 1901. Education to two levels above the eighth grade, in what was then called normal school, was one of the requirments for a teaching certificate. Twenty county school districts in 1886 were graced by merely eleven teachers. Inadequate schools and low wages meant that those who chose to teach were truly dedicated.

FIFTH PLAIN . . .

The second school district in Clark County was Fifth Plain. It started in an old log cabin beside the main channel of Lackamas Creek.

The old cabin was used from around 1852 until its abandonment in 1880. A knoll, at the northeast corner of 192nd and Davis Road was the chosen site for another one room structure, made of lumber, which was destroyed by forest fire around 1893. A third one-room school was then erected nearer the bridge and was also destroyed by a forest fire in 1902. A fourth one-room facility was used until 1909, when it became two-rooms, housing grades 1-4 and 4-8.

McGuffey's Speller, Sanders' New Series and Clark's Brief Grammar were among the first text books available. Any recognized texts were accepted at first. Those able to afford a complete series of texts and those having merely a geography or an arithmetic, etc., shared them toward common learning goals. Henry Cook provided a board-walk for the children when puddles were a problem and the Cooks took their children to school in a sleigh during snow packed winter periods. They picked up some others along the way, but most walked. A sampling from the district records showed that Mary Dolan taught 12 weeks in the 1889-90 term, at $20.00 per month. Average daily attendance was eight pupils. Early teachers were often expected to see to the chores of splitting cord wood, building fires and janitoring the school. Funds for this were not always provided by the districts.

At one time, students were rewarded for perfect attendance with one-half day off at the end of the month. The children enjoyed the atmosphere of the school's location near the creek. Lunching along the creek banks and fishing for trout and crawfish were memorable pastimes. As attendance figures grew, sports were encouraged and team rivalry between schools arose. A dance hall on Ward road was equipped with basketball hoops for seasonal practice sessions by the Fifth Plain teams in their "chicken coop". The final class was held in this school in the year 1929, when district two combined with district eight (Hockinson) to become district ninety-four. The building was sold to Andrew Cook, who used its lumber to build his home, but the property was held by the district until its sale in 1968.

HOCKINSON SCHOOL . . .

Consideration of a school building for Clark County District No. 8 was formally held on June 18, 1870. Three directors, a secretary and a chairman were elected. The meeting of July 8th provided a new location for the building site and asked that the superintendent reduce the size of the district by one-half. The undesirable half was made up largely of Irish-immigrant bachelors, who weren't believed to be in favor of a school fund levy. The November meeting specified a 20 X 24ft. log structure; to be built under "gratuative contrabutions", but none was built, as such. A similar log building, south of town, was used and later moved across the road. The children didn't like the setting as well, but the land was level and more practical. The log schoolhouse was once again moved, to the crossroads property of Ambrosius Hokanson, where it was later to serve as the first Hockinson post office. Miss W.C. Clark was paid $43.75 as three month's teaching wage in 1872 and Miss Jennie Brooks was paid only $29.75 for her efforts.

The present school grounds were provided for by vote on April 11, 1873. There were sixteen students in 1875, when the first two school tax levies of four mills per dollar were passed. One funded a two-room frame building and the other provided for the school's expenses. Hard times around 1876 allowed Miss Olive Dillon only $16.42 for her services as a teacher. A collection was taken in 1882 for a new building.
A levy was passed the in 1883 to complete the funding. Painting and a stove were paid for in 1885. They also bought a water bucket.

A bucket was needed to pack water from the community spring on the hill for some forty-two pupils. The spring still flows from a concrete cistern. There were sixteen more students by 1888 and a full second story was added. This facility served through the next thirty years. Washington's 1889 emergence into statehood was celebrated by flying a nine by fifteen foot flag on a tall new pole in the yard. The men hewed the pole from a 90ft. tree and the women fashioned imported raw Chinese silk from San Francisco. That flag was in use until 1900.

By 1906, local educators became more adamant toward the need for learning; even to the point of considering a six-day week. School holidays were limited to the days between December 25 and January 1 at a 1907 board meeting. Practical skills in agriculture were also taught in following years. Such things as testing for butterfat content of milk and grafting and budding fruit trees helped young students to become knowledgable farmers. Hockinson school hosted students through the tenth grade in 1915 and 1916. March of 1919 brought a levy vote of 72 to 4 for a new school building. It wasn't constructed until 1922, at a cost of five thousand dollars. A well had been brought in on the grounds and a tile pump house and a pump were added in 1928. William Kiive was awarded a 1929 contract for the district's bus transportation; probably connected to that year's consolidation of Fifth Plain into Hockinson School District.

GRAVEL POINT . . .

The area spurned by Hockinson School Board members, because of its predominant Irish-bachelor population, was to form its own district within that same decade; sometime before 1876. Ironically, a great number of the Finns of 'Finn Hill' attended that log one-roomer. It was about a mile north of Risto Road and east of Ward Road. It burned and was replaced by a frame structure in 1890. A second room was added in 1914, even though the school sat on a side-hill. Gravel Point was one of five schools in the county chosen as a testing point for eighth grade state exams. Students from Venersborg took their exams there and the folks of Venersborg formed a 'Model-T' car pool, including Gravel Point, for graduates to attend Battle Ground High. Gravel Point later bought a used Hockinson school bus. Another distinction was that they had a cottage for teachers to live on the grounds behind the school; other teachers had to seek board and room in their districts. 1929 was a year for consolidation, as Gravel Point joined Battle Ground that year and its facilities were dismantled. Some of the lumber was used in the Walfird Risto home.

MOUNTAIN VIEW . . .

True to its name, School District No. 62 built its frame house in a field donated by William Powell in 1890. The Powells had also been generous to the point of providing a community house for new settlers to use until their own homes were ready. This viewpoint location was about one-quarter mile north of the intersection of Rawson and Hinness Roads. The access was then called Powell Road, running south of Alfred P. Ahola's farm. Mary Dolan taught that first class for $25.00 per month. The great Yacolt fire of 1902 took this school. Another was built on the spot and remodeled about 1916, so that all the windows were on the west and blackboards on the east walls of the school. After Larch Mountain School was closed, part of its area ceded to Mountain View. A third building was constructed in 1919 on the north side of Powell Road. The new school was used from 1920 to 1938, when it was demolished, due to Mountain View's consolidation with Hockinson. Its students remember hardship, adventure, the forest and the panoramic view from the school.

SALMON FALLS . . .

Salmon Falls School District No. 49 started in 1909 among the forested hills above Hockinson. Charley Johnson donated the grounds along Salmon Creek, a mile east and slightly south of Salmon Falls. It was considered bad judgment to allow ethnics to converse in foreign tongues in the various local districts, but this predominately Finn student body got away with it to the point of harrassing non-speaking teachers. A teacher's house was provided on the Johnson's place and many of the teachers were locals who spoke the necessary tongue to more easily control the older youths. The single forty-by-fifty foot room and two cloak rooms were contained within a neatly built structure with narrow horizontal exterior siding. School books were the responsibility of the families and janitorial duties that of the teacher. Part of Mountain View was ceded to Salmon Falls in 1920 and part of Gravel Point in 1927. In turn, Salmon Falls became part of Hockinson School District in 1931. Wayne Arola dismantled the building in 1939. The falls and creek banks are still visited by students and teachers during reunions, but at the convenience of private owners.

IMAGINE THOSE BEGINNINGS ...

Time was measured by length of daylight and the myriad of chores leading into the hours of darkness before sleep became necessary. Spare time was then measured by the lack of sleep endurable under conditions of poor nutrition and limited protective clothing. The first attempts were at self-education by the jointly shared light of a fireside or the evenings allotment of lamp oil. Later, log cabin schoolhouses were available to those who had the time to attend. Children outside town traversed game trails through primal woodlands, inhabited by wondrous and sometimes dangerous wild creatures. Footwear was not commonplace among the young. Of course, shoes could not be worn in the woods, but were to be carried to school, where they were worn in the best of possible conditions with great pride. Lack of proper clothing was an understood reason for excusing some children from classes. It was not just pride, but threat of illness, which was a real condition of such times. Classes were even suspended during inclimate weather for that very reason. Students memorized many parts of their shared textbooks, for it was usually days before it was again their turn to study in a particular volume. Then, there were disastrous interrupions, such as an epidemic or a forest fire, or suddenly losing a teacher.

Now expand those imaginings to the thought of really enduring such conditions daily, in order to learn what the surrounding world was about. Even the onset of modern conveniences, mostly elsewhere, did not change the face of Hockinson. There were continued hardships, natural catastrophies, and their resulting poverty to endure for about forty years beyond those first nineteenth century beginnings. Forest fires and man's predation also marred the primal beauty of the surroundings. Education became more and more necessary to survival and the community gave its schools high priority in its collective spending as a means of attaining various levels of advantage for their young.

## THE IRONY OF NATURE'S BOUNTY

Even the blacksmith, who depended upon its force, fell victim to the horror and destruction of fire in Hockinson when his shop burned to the ground. Few were spared its wrath. Any fire beyond quenching by buckets of water or earth might easily roar through one of the beautiful stands of timber of that day. Nothing could stop a raging forest fire!

As late as 1929, it was said that fire could be seen in every direction from the center of town. The very resource responsible for improving the living standards breathed fire time and again over the surrounding hills and into the community. They were helpless to counteract forest fire, but felt something had to be done to protect their homes, community buildings and schools. By 1945, a large portion of the timber was logged away from the area, it is ironic to see that industrial progress had meanwhile provided machinery to fight fires effectively. That is when the U.F.K.B.&S. lodge came to the rescue.

Walter Konsa and other members of the brotherhood held a few discussions at the school, which led to a special planning session at John Heikka's home. That session included Walter Konsa, William Kiive, John Uusitalo, and John Heikka. They set up a joint petition and membership drive. Homeowners and businessmen were asked to join at respective costs of ten and twenty-five dollars each. The petition was obtained and John Heikka drew up a district boundary map which gained ready approval from the county. The Hockinson Volunteer Fire Association was formed August 26 and chartered November 3 of 1947. Elected to one-year terms were Alber Kananen, Chairman; Ernest Tikka, Vice Chairman; Ed Isaac, Secretary; Walter Johnson, Treasurer; Jack Bechill, Walter Konsa and William Kiive, Trustees. The Heikkas designed and maintained a watch roster for the volunteers, so that two men were on full alert at all times. Phones were located at the Co-op Store, Adolph's and Leo Kiive's. The fire siren was mounted atop the Co-op Store. Starting with a 500gal. home-made tanker and the fire chief's pickup truck, they progressed to a used fire truck from federal surplus. The new equipment was funded through a few dinners and a dance at the U.F.K.B.&S. Hall. For many years thereafter, they were considered one of the best volunteer fire organizations in the state. William Kiive and Ernest Tikka each served twelve years as chief.

## EXPANDING SOCIAL FACILITIES

Weather and available daylight dictated Hockinson's initial attempts at larger social functions. Plays, dances, medicine shows, debates, or basketball required shelter and artificial light for better scheduling. Travel was difficult when halls were first introduced to this budding community. Board or slab sidewalks were laid along 182nd avenue. They turned up 164th for over a mile eastward and forked into two extensions of another mile or so. Green Valley Odd Fellows Lodge had been meeting since 1897 at Hockinson School before moving into their new hall. The I.O.O.F. Hall was erected around 1900 on the west side of 182nd avenue, just beyond 159th Street. Their hall was used by the four-year-old U.F.K.B.&S. from 1924 until 1928. The Congregational Church took over the Christian Church building next door to the Hall. They tore down the original church in order to rebuild on the same site. Finally, in 1964, the I.O.O.F hall was annexed to the remodeled Congregational church. Gabriel Sakrison donated land in 1908 for use by the Finnish Independent Temperance Society of Hockinson, led by Peter Hill. It was atop the hill on 164th, about a mile east of town. The society hosted an appearance of the 1912 Prohibition Party candidate for U.S. President in their hall. Their basketball team played some very rugged games. Salmon Falls School used the hall for many of its programs. Other doings at the hall included weekly folk dance programs, group meetings, medicine shows and children's games. Locals prankishly nicknamed it "Rinky-Dink Hall" - for reasons perhaps better lost in history.

Another local group formed as the Hockinson Community Club in 1914. They managed enough support to build a separate facility on the east side of 182nd avenue, just south of 159th street. They called it Community Hall. Their group grew as the Temperance Society diminished, until 1927, when the Community Club purchased Temperance Hall. One privately owned hall was a popular enterprise. Everett "Shanks" Smith ran a roller rink on 159th street, a block west of 182nd avenue. He also hosted basketball contests. One outdoor activity found in larger towns like Battle Ground, or Pendleton across the Columbia, was the local rodeo. Hockinson had its own rodeo grounds west of its main crossroads. This community was basketball minded in the winter, with baseball fever following in the spring and summer months. The Hockinson Finns had their own teams, named as such, for many succesful seasons.

## UNITED FINNISH KALEVA BROTHERS & SISTERS

The "SISTERS" were added to the lodge in 1912; thirty years after its inception in San Francisco and twenty-six years after Astoria became Lodge No. 2. The founders wanted Finnish-American ideals to spread internationally, so they founded a senior Grand Lodge in 1900. The United Finnish Brotherhood of the World suspended meetings for five years through WWI to 1918. Bi-annual postwar gatherings resumed at Portland, Oregon in 1919. Portland's Emil Polander and Astoria's Richard Wirkkunen organized Hockinson area Finns into Lodge No. 24 on December 28, 1924. Thirty-two charter members included ten women; sexual preference is avoided by an alphabetical listing:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ida Adolphson | William Anderson | Andrew Cook |
| Ed Cook | Leslie Gronroos | Tillie Gronroos |
| Rudolph Hill | August Huhtala | John Huhtala |
| Albert Kananen | Fanny Kangas | William Kiive |
| Elmer Kopra | Leo Lahdenpera | Tilda Lahdenpera |
| Arthur Lassila | Helen Lassila | Hilda Martin |
| Andrew Mattila | Niilo Mattila | Richard Niemi |
| Henry Ojala | Mary Ojala | Edwin Pietila |
| Eva Pietila | Lily E. Pietila | Jenny Pura |
| Frank Pura | William Sakrison | Henry Sarkela |
| John Uusitalo | Harvey Wayne. | |

Two and one-half years elapsed before the first lodge banner was purchased. They owned Temperance Hall and sold it at auction to the Community Club for $106- in January, 1927. That became the base of funding for a new lodge hall. The Social Committee and the Sewing Club raised $500- through bazaars, dances, Finnish plays, etc. The Community Club lent the use of their original hall to the Brotherhood from 1928 to 1930. Building was begun on the present Finn Hall that year.

U.F.K.B. & S. dedicated their new facility at a gala celebration February 14 and 15, 1931. Regular Saturday-night programs were the order of things in Hockinson from then on. Finnish Plays, musical recitations, dance performances, and band concerts eminated from the new stage. Ballroom dancing and pattern dancing of all types were enjoyed. Audiences were required to move their chairs back and along the walls after stage performances. Potlucks occupied the lower level, where two large dining areas branched off the community kitchen. That large wooden hall continues as Hockinson's community social center between regular second-Thursday meetings of the Brotherhood. Activities at the hall were not exclusively sponsored by the Brotherhood, yet, neither were such events and meetings their only civic functions.

The health and welfare of its members was of primary importance to the lodge. Sunshine visitations and aid to the less fortunate was instituted as a regular committee function. As in all lodges of its type, business matters were carried out with little fanfare, but sponsorships and aid to needy causes were well served works of these generous members. Lodge No. 24 had several sub-organizations to occupy and enrich its members. Among them were a band, choir, drill team, junior lodge and junior drill team. Joint lodge gatherings and lodge-to-lodge visitations by various sized groups were common. Those sub-organizations were always at the ready to provide entertainment and give necessary aid to the membership and others. George Mattson owned a trucking company in Hockinson and supplemented the bus transportation of these groups with his big yellow Reo truck.

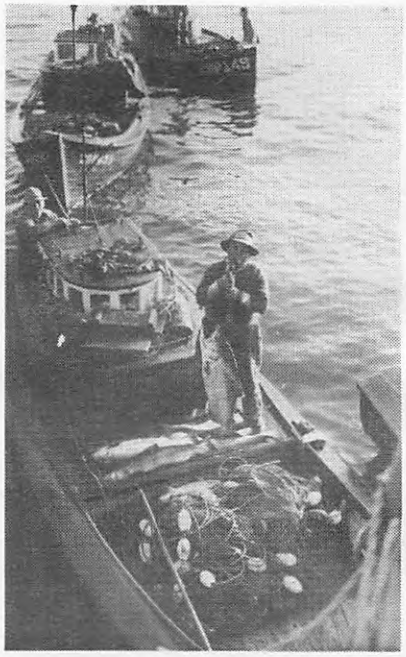
The Brotherhood had its own band for many fun-filled years. Those being between 1931 and the band's incorporation into the Vancouver Municipal Band; just prior to WWII. Alvin Baxter organized the group. Baxter was also a member of the I.O.O.F.'s Green Valley Lodge, so their band, in turn, played at many Odd Fellows Lodge events. There were many local Finns who played with the group for varying lengths of time; too many to list accurately. Originally, the band was made up of the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harry Adolfson | Roscoe Batty | Alvin Baxter |
| Bert Baxter | Edwin Baxter | Jessie Baxter |
| Don Blair | Laurie Gronroos | Leslie Gronroos |
| Charles Huhtala | Albert Kananen | Harold Kivinen |
| Oliver Kivinen | Ed Konsa | Eino Lahdenpera |
| Walfrid Lassila | Clyde Newcomb | Robert Skoog |
| James Skoog | Bill Van Lacken | Joe Van Lacken |

The NRA Parade in Vancouver (1935), Lewisville Park dedication (WPA - 1936), State Fish Hatchery dedication (Hwy. 30 - 1937) and July Fourth ship arrival ceremonies dockside at Vancouver were among the many proud moments of the U.F.K.B. & S. Band of Hockinson.

Lodge picnics were held around mid-summer in Pura's Grove, north of town on Salmon Creek. Later, with mostly the older generation involved, this has given way to more convenient potlucks at the lodge hall, followed by programs and dances upstairs. Donations and the sale of ethnic momentos at the entrance of such events are among the limited means of maintaining them. Finnish-language church services have long since proven impractical, except as a weekly or monthly form of accommodating those who remain fluent within certain communities. The promulgation of Finnish language and cultural practices is affected more widely by the Brotherhood, or other social and historical groups in which their members are active. Without the forethought and persistance of those Finnish-American immigrants who began the U.F.K.B. & S., a large portion of our Finnish ethnic presence would not exist.

*Similarity of construction and simplicity of design prevailed. This allowed the most utility from buildings provided by community funds. (top) U.F.K.B. & S. Lodge, built 1931, (lower L.) Mountain View School, built 1916, (lower R.) Elim Lutheran Church, built 1893 - remodeled 1928.*



*(top L.) Mowing wheat on Mattson land. (top R.) A 48lb. Salmon from a 1,900lb. catch on the Columbia River. (bottom L.) Young Gerda Mattson; ready for chores in 1915. (bottom R.) Salmon Falls, where young and old alike gathered to play.*

SALMON FALLS SCHOOL - CLASS OF 1916
Teacher, (standing in background) Brooks Jamison
(identify, left-to-right):
Foreground seated: Bill Gustafson - (two unknown boys) - Alvin Granlund - Henry Granlund - Elizabeth Johnson - Fayme Niemi - Hilda Kopra - Edna Arola
Foreground knealing: Eino Keranen - Waino Pietila - Waino Kopra - Martin Niemi - (?) Rappako - Bill Rappako
Standing: Elizabeth Carlson - Waino Pollari - Helga Erkilla - Axel Niemi - Marie Niemi - Eino Arola - Arthur Lasilla - Eva Pietila - Josephine Lasilla - Gerda Granlund - Helen Kopra - Helen Lasilla - Lucille Lasilla - Lilly Arola - Ed Pietila - John Carlson

*U.F.K.B. & S. LODGE NO.24 - 1936*
*(identify, left-to-right)*
*(front) Bill Reinikka - Mrs. Reinnikka - Mrs. Granlund - George Granlund - Helmi Laukkonen - Elias Laukkonen - Mrs. Andrew Lahdenpera - Emma Kerttula - Mae Hannus - Mrs. Walter Konsa - Lillian Reinikka*
*(back) John Kertulla - Ed Cook - Andrew Lahdenpera - Henry Ojala - Edward Konsa - Eino Keranen - Walter Konsa - Albert Keranen*

*BUILT TO LAST - AND THEY DID*
*Some examples of early homes built by Finnish immigrants in Hockinson.*

*(top l.) Risto House (1860-addition 1910)*
*(top r.) Gronroos House (pre-1910; chicken house-1935)*
*(bottom l.) Michelson House (circa-1900; Sophia, John, and hired girl)*
*(bottom r.) Adolph Ketola Home (circa-1900; Adolph, Annie and family)*

1. (name): ADOLF (Kankkonen) ADOLFSON

2. (addtnl. name info.): (Adolf Kankkonen's son.)

3. (source of bio.): Grandson Harry Adolfson, step-daughter Gerda Mattson, nephew Wilhelm Nelson and Elim Cemetery.

4. (birth date): February 14, 1856 - died June 11, 1919.

5. (born at): Pyhäjoki, Finland
(near): Between Raahe and Kalajoki - Bothnian Gulf

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Adolf Adolfson moved to Kokkola, southwest of Pyhäjoki. From there he came to Finn Hill and took a homestead next to Johan Nelson and Samuel Porkka. When Adolf's father, Adolf Kankkonen, brought the family over in 1880, they homesteaded west of him. Johan Nelson married Adolfson's eldest sister Priita Johannna Kankkonen and Samuel Porkka married Adolfson's sister Anna Serlotta Kankkonen. Adolfson, Porkka and Nelson were fishermen out of Astoria, in season. While the men fished, their wives and children farmed.

7. (immediate kin):
(father): Adolf Kankkonen

(mother): Brigitta (no maiden name given)

(spouse): Edla Sofia

(sons): Alfred Adolfson

Oscar Adolfson (used Anderson at times, as did his father; legally Adolfson from his second marriage to his death.)

(daughters): Lydia Adolfson — Anna Adolfson

Ida Adolfson

(brothers): Joseph Kankkonen — John Kankkonen

Matt (Kankkonen) Gustafson

(sisters): Johanna (Kank.) Nelson — Serlotta (Kank.) Porkka

Lizzie (Kankkonen) Johnson — Mathilda Kankkonen

Maria Kankkonen

(others): Second wife: Emma (Granlund) Adolfson

Stepsons: Henry Granlund — Alvin Granlund

Stepdaughter: Gerda (Granlund) Mattson

Adolf Adolfson's father, Adolf Kankkonen (See same), was the hero in his family and is famous in Finland.

1. (name): Eli Ahola

2. (addtnl. name info.): Eliel Ahola

3. (source of bio.): Al & Ruth Ahola

4. (birth date): 4/08/1867 - 8/13/1956 Citizenship: 10/07/1896

5. (born at): Vihanti, Finland - Died: Hockinson, WA

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Eli Ahola served as a sailor under the flags of different countries, crossing the Atlantic several times. He was aboard one ship which sailed into drydock in Brest, France - where, as soon as it was taken from the water it fell apart! After he sailed around the horn and landed in San Francisco, he left the sea and got work on the railroad from San Francisco to Portland. In Portland, Eli felt terribly alone; unable to speak English and longing to be among Finns again. His fears were soon allayed by a kindly gentleman who must have understood his situation off-hand, for he walked straight up to Eli and began speaking to him in his own dear language. Thus he met Kukkon Heikki (Kukko Heikki-Henry Cook), a Finn who had already settled in Hockinson.

He filed on a 160 acre homestead east of town in 1895. He became a citizen in 1896. His nuptial needs were filled by correspondence from the old country. Kukkon Heikki had described a beautiful young girl back in the old country to Eli and suggested that he begin writing to her. He did so, to the point of requesting her hand in marriage. Hilda (born 1877 in Siikajoki) arrived in New York in 1895 and crossed the country by train to marry Eli that same year. All this time, Eli was fishing on the Columbia. He earned enough to build a small house, near the Albert Nelson home, before her arrival. Later, they moved onto the homestead property, where son Alfred still lives.

They had ten children, of which four are living to date; Elsie Phillips and Maymie Drewick of Ocean Park, WA - Martha Kauttu of Nahcotta, WA and Alfred Ahola, who now owns the original homestead. Elsie married Errol Phillips (son of a pioneer Oregon family) in 1933 and bore him two daughters, Doris Murdock and Marion Smith. Maymie Drewick has one son, Lon Elvestrom, born of a previous marriage. Martha married Dan Kauttu and they raised two children, Mary Louis Jacobson and Paul A. Kauttu. Alfred (Al) married Ruth Ojala and they had seven children; Milton Ahola, Marie Alina McElveny, Donna Andrews, Mark Ahola, Nita Countryman, Alice Chandler, and Merlin Ahola. Those deceased are William, Sophie, Mary Isaacson, Esther Becker, Eino, and Milton (drowned at age 16). Mary (Sandra Mary) married Emil William (Bill) Isaacson, at the age of twenty-seven, in 1925 and bore his children Norma, Raymond William, Vernon, and Bruno. Esther married Murlin Becker and bore him a son, Dale (M.D. Becker) and a daughter Wilma. Dale served in the navy in WWII and made it a career; retiring as captain of a submarine. Eino married Slvia Kangas and they had two children; Keith and Marilyn.

In the beginning Eli fished at Astoria, OR and during a storm, which capsized the boat, Eli was saved from drowning by his partner, Mr. John Talvitie. Eli worked as a logger on Bell Mt. and was also one of the early cream haulers in the area. They picked up cream from the farms and carried it by horse and wagon back to Hockinson. The Ahola's was one of many farms destroyed by a forest fire in 1902. Land clearing was an on going project. Hilda and the children helped in the planting of

eight acres of prunes and the construction of a prune-dryer building. Theirs was one of many such prune orchards in what became known for a time as "Clark County, the prune capitol of the U.S.A." The farm expanded, to comprise a dairy herd of 20 cows, some pigs, and 2,000 chickens. Many of the wooden latches whittled by the father are still in use on the outbuildings today. Mother Hilda was lost to the family in November of 1934. Amanda, "Hinni" Thompson (wife of Alexander Thompson of Hockinson) was widowed that same year and a couple of years later became the second Mrs. Eliel Ahola. She remained so until her passing in 1956.

1. (name): SAMUEL AROLA

2. (addtnl. name info.): changed from Erickson

3. (source of bio.): Harold E. and Eleanor (Arola) Johnson

4. (born): January 6, 1878 - (died): June 8, 1953 in Vancouver, WA

5. (born at): Oulu, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Samuel Arola arrived in Rock Springs, WY in 1898. He was partners in a livery with Alfred Mattila under his original name - Erickson & Mattila Stables.
As a family man with two children, he moved to Brush Prairie and bought forty acres of stump land.
He purchased an additional eighty acres of stumps on Finn Hill in 1908. Nine more children were born on this Finn Hill farmstead. (His son) bought the farm in 1943 and still lives there. The folks moved to a small house in Hockinson.

7. (immediate kin):
(father & mother): unnamed - Finlanders
(spouse): Hilda Sophia Hulakola
(born): September 23, 1882 in Vasaland, Finland
Lived near Kuha Joki & Jurva.
(died): August 2, 1968 in Vancouver, WA

(sons): (none given)
(daughters): (none given)
(brothers): (none given)
(sisters): (none given)
(others): (none given)

1. (name): Edward Cook

2. (addtnl. name info.): Finnish name Kukkonen

3. (source of bio.): (subject)

4. (birth date): December 29, 1905

ED COOK (cont.)

5. (born at): Hockinson, WA
(near): Fifth Plain, at the top of Cook's Hill

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Ed Cook now lives on 109th St. - just a quarter-mile southeast of his birth place. Ed is youngest in a family of five boys and two girls. He joined the U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge ,as a charter member, the day before his nineteenth birthday, on December 28, 1924. He served as ticket taker and floor bouncer at the Finn Hall functions. This was after Gus Lambert, who was said to have taken one troublemaker in each hand and deposited them outside in Mud Creek!

Ed's other community service credentials are very impressive. He served on the school board for six years and built the kitchen with John Hongell which later brought about the first hot lunch program. Ed was a volunteer fireman and during WWII he stood airplane watch on the hill behind Finn Hall. For fourteen years, he was head of Civil Defense and, in a strange way, also became a special deputy of the Clark County Sheriff. It seemed that some good citizen had reported a hunter (whom he had a dislike for) to the game warden, James Morrow. Ed, his dog, and his illegal brace of ducks succesfully eluded said game warden. Later on, James Morrow approached him with his ironic proposal. He said that anyone who could get away from a good game warden would make an equally good deputy. His trustworthyness and value to the business community was attested to by his membership in the board of directors of the Hockinson Coop Association.

Ed tells of the Dutch folks who lived nearby in the early twenties. It seems that some of them were very active in the moonshine business and, for a while, the area was known as "Dutch Hill" - possibly due to its notoriety. One very tragic incident occurred when two federal agents attempted to confiscate some moonshine. Both were killed and their murderer was aprehended later. In the meantime, various federal and local agencies had officers swarming about the Hockinson area. They searched local farms and stopped wagons, checking for hidden contraband and suspects. Ed's folks were among those who submitted to the search.

In the 'sixties Ed became involved in Citizen's Band radio. The name "Whiskey Ridge" took the place of Dutch Hill and Ed was afterward referred to as "Mayor of Whiskey Ridge". The family park was the site of C.B. Breaks over the years to follow. This park, also known as the lower forty, was a special place for family and community picnics. Twenty acres have been sold off - five each to Karen Plitt, Raymond Mustola, Frank (Salty) and Donna Baldwin and Ross Rollins. Mr. Rollins is a C.B.'er and guitar-strumming singer.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Heikki Kukkonen Aug. 16, 1863 - Jan. 25, 1930

(mother): Anna S. Pentilla Oct. 08, 1864 - Apr. 19, 1946

(spouse): Suoma Mary Huhtala Circa 1906 - May 10, 1961
(of Rock Springs, Wyoming)
(sons): (none)
(daughters): (none)

ED COOK (cont.)

(brothers):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Henry (Fin.) | Mar. 09, 1891 | - Oct. 26, 1926 |
| Jake | Dec. 20, 1896 | - Mar. 06, 1972 |
| Andrew | Oct. 07, 1900 | - Jul. 08, 1976 |
| Emil Otto | Nov. 06, 1902 | - Oct. 28, 1960 |

(sisters):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth | Circa 1894 | - Oct. 05, 1900 |
| Sophia | Nov. 20, 1898 | - Oct. 01, 1967 |

(others):

(Wife of Jake Cook)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Olga Cook | Circa 1897 | - May 14, 1962 |

(Son of Sophia Cook-Johnson)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arthur Johnson | Jan. 06, 1921 | - Sep. 15, 1979 |

1. (name): HEIKKI KUKKONEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): HENRY COOK (Americanized)
3. (source of bio.): Ed Cook and family records

4. (birth date): Aug. 16, 1863 - Jan. 25, 1930
5. (born at): Siikajoki, Oulu Saari

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Henry Cook moved his family from Clatskanie, Oregon to Hockinson about 1893. He bought the Esterberg place, which was completely covered by virgin timber and set about clearing a bit of land for a house. Logs three to four feet in length were burned by augering two intersecting holes, one in the end and one in the side, then dropping hot embers into the top and using a bellows at the side hole to get the fire started. The adjoining eighty acres were available for homesteading, but no amount of coaxing by his wife Anna would lead him to begin another clearing task such as he had undertaken on the homeplace. Their son John was born in Finland (1891), but their other three sons - Jake (1896), Andrew (1900), Emil (1902) and Ed (1905) were born on the homeplace. Their were also two girls - Elizabeth (1894) and Sophia (1898).

The local Finns began a coop-sawmill on the hillside, located by a spring. The logs were rolled downhill by hand. Heikki was paid off in lumber when the mill went broke. He was among those locals who worked at fishing in Astoria during the season and while he was away someone took his lumber. One of the neighbors claimed Heikki had returned to Finland and had sold the lumber to him. The Cook boys often talked among themselves about tearing down a particular house to get the lumber back. Many feuds have begun from such situations.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): (none given)

HEIKKI KUKKONEN (cont.)

(mother): (none given)

(spouse): Anna S. Pentilla - Siikajoki Oulu Saari
Oct. 8, 1864 - Apr. 19, 1946

(sons):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Henry (Fin.) | Mar. 09, 1891 | - Oct. 26, 1926 |
| Jake | Dec. 20, 1896 | - Mar. 06, 1972 |
| Andrew | Oct. 07, 1900 | - Jul. 08, 1976 |
| Emil Otto | Nov. 06, 1902 | - Oct. 28, 1960 |
| Edward | Dec. 29, 1905 | - (see same) |

(daughters):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth | Circa 1894 | - Oct. 05, 1900 |
| Sophia | Nov. 20, 1898 | - Oct. 01, 1967 |

(brothers): (none given)
(sisters): (none given)

(others):

(Wife of Ed Cook - see Ed Cook)
Suoma Mary Cook Circa 1906 - May 10, 1961

(Wife of Jake Cook)
Olga Cook Circa 1897 - May 14, 1962

(Son of Sophia Cook-Johnson)
Arthur Johnson Jan. 06, 1921 - Sep. 15, 1979

1. (name): NELS EDDY

2. (addtnl. name info.): NELS PYÖRRE changed his name to its english translation, EDDY, before moving to Hockinson, but the name JOHNSON was used from entry into the U.S. until then.

3. (source of bio.): Lillian Dugger Sanders
(Linnie Eddy; Daughter)

4. (birth date): Sep. 15, 1893 - Oct., 1936
5. (born at): Kahtava, Oulu, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Nels Eddy was the son of a Finnish Minister, who used the name Johnson when he first entered this country. It wasn't until after he had married and fathered two children that he took the name Eddy, as the literal translation of his true Finnish name - Pyörre. Nels married Elma Sakrison, daughter of Gabriel and Kaisa Sakrison, in early 1907. Their first years were spent in Portland, Oregon. He worked in a sawmill and she ran a boarding house for some time. Hannes and Mayme were born in Portland.

The Eddys then acquired forty acres about two and one-half miles

NELS EDDY (cont.)

east of Hockinson, which had a small clearing with the typical little-house. That little-house, with small additions through time, was where all the children were raised. There was an interim move to a hog ranch in the Linnton area, outside Portland, then back to the clearing and stumps. It must have been dismal at the beginning, for it earned the nick-name "Kurvala (misery) Canyon". The Eddys renamed it "Paradise Valley" in later years. Nels worked in a Portland sawmill; returning home on weekends. Later, he hauled cream to the Hockinson Creamery with his horse and buggy, then he had a milk route to Battle Ground, which supplemented the family farm. The family was active in the Finnish Congregational - now Hockinson Community - Church from its beginning. Their little home hosted a good number of ministers, missionaries and teachers through the years.

Words about family are empty without the intangibles -- Christmas caroling in the milk truck, a camping trip to the St. Helens area, with nineteen kinfolk sleeping in a row - Elma sewing far into the night to make clothes for special occasions - the love and caring that always showed. The neighboring Aholas played a memorable role in filling the Eddy family's storehouse of memories. Each of the children had a friend and counterpart in the Ahola family through their young days at Mountain View, Salmon Falls and Battle Ground High schools.

There were also memories of berry picking, camping, saunas and sleep-over visits. All those things made for a very happy childhood.

Nels Eddy died in October, 1936 and Elma in September, 1949.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): (not given)

(mother): (not given)
(spouse): Elma Sakrison

(sons):

Arnie

Hannes

Nilo

(daughters):

Mayme

Lillian Dugger Sanders

Amanda Pietila (Lahdenpera)

(brothers):(none given)

(sisters): (none given)

(others):

Gabriel and Kaisa Sakrison - Parents in-law

1. (name): ANDREW (Antti) Arvid ERKKILA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Eino (Rusty) Arvid Erkkila (son)

4. (born): August 11, 1880 - (died): December 23, 1979
Vancouver, WA

5. (born at): (unknown) moved from Pattijoki to Siikajoki in 1870.

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Andrew came to America in 1903 and bought burned over land east of Hockinson in 1907 from the railroad. Andrew worked as a logger and an Astoria fisherman. He married Minnie Bida Vainio in 1909. They had one son, Eino (Rusty) Arvid Erkkila, born October 19, 1911 in Hockinson.

Minnie's parents are John Forbom (1851-1916) and Edla Carolina (maiden name not given; 1855-1931), both of Sarkisalo, Finland. Minnie changed her name from Forbom to Vainio in 1902. She had a child prior to her marriage to Andrew. Daughter Helga Helen Hyvari was born April 1, 1904 in Hockinson and lives in Los Angeles with her husband Ivar Hyvari. Helga's daughter Nancy was born in Portland September 20, 1939. Nancy married Veikko Seidel and they live in Pietisaari, Finland with their two children Tina and Mika.

Andrew's parents are Antti Mattson Eerikkila (1847- ? ) and Loviisa (no information), who were married in 1874. Andrew's father moved from Pattijoki to Siikajoki, Finland in 1870 where his relatives have lived since 1758.

Eino (Rusty) Arvid Erkkila was born October 11, 1911 in Hockinson. He lived in the area all but ten years spent in Portland. Eino worked in the sawmills and shipyards. He also worked as a trucker, construction worker, logger and farmer. He married Eva Ojala, sister to Ruth Ahola, and they raised a son and daughter. Their son, Norman Andrew was born October 25, 1930 and grew up to marry Phyllis Gish of Battle Ground. Norman and Phyllis had five girls, but were later divorced. Norman now lives in Burnaby, California. Eino and Eva's daughter Janet Helen was born March 25, 1933 and grew up to marry Edward McFate of South Colby, Washington. Janet and Edward have two daughters.

7. (immediate kin):
(father): Antti Mattson Eerikkila Jul. 20, 1847 - (unknown)

(mother): Lovissa (maiden name unknown) married November 3, 1874

(spouse): Minnie Bida Vainio May 25, 1886 - Nov. 27, 1968
(Pernio, Finland) Changed name from Forbom in 1902

(sons): Eino Arvid Erkkila Oct. 19, 1911 - Hockinson
Married Eva Ojala June 28, 1913 - (?)
Norman Andrew (of Burnaby, CA) Oct. 25, 1930
Married Phyllis Gish of Battle Ground, WA (divorced)
Doris Irene Bash
Susan Jean Johnston
Mary Lou Eldred
Norma Jean Gross
Shirley Erkkila

ANDREW (ANTTI) ARVID ERKKILA (cont.)
(sons): Eino (Rusty) Arvid Erkkila (cont.)

Janet Helen McFate Mar. 25, 1933
Married Edward McFate (of South Colby, WA)
born Nov. 3, 1928
Kristine Marie Lee
Joy Kay McFate

(daughters): (none given)

(others):
Helga Helen Hyvari, born to Minnie Beda Vainio (April 1, 1904), lives in Los Angeles with her husband Ivar Hyvari.

Kyosti (Gus) and Katri Joensuu lived on Finn Hill and sold their farm to Tobias Niemi sometime before 1909. Katri was cousin to Andrew. Katri's other cousin, Antti Hannila, helped to build the home and returned to Finland in 1922.

1. (name): GEORGE H. GRANLUND

2. (addtnl. name info.): Yrjö Heikki

3. (source of bio.): Miss M. Johansen

4. (birth date): April 23, 1884 - died September 2, 1970

5. (born at): Lumijoki, Finland (on parents' farm)

6. (moved to/occupied as):
Yrjö (George) Heikki Granlund was born April 23, 1884 in Lumijoki, Finland. He attended school there and lived on his parents' farm. He married Anna Elizabeth (Betty) Sauvola on June 21, 1905. His wife was born on the Finnish island of Hailuoto, October 3, 1884. They began their married lives on the Granlund farm, but their son Yrjö (George) Johannnes was born August 17, 1906 in Lumijoki. They moved to Hailuoto in January of 1907 to be with Betty's widowed mother. George left his pregnant wife and newborn son behind in 1907 and joined the emmigration of young men searching for employment in America. He followed opportunities across the country to Portland, Oregon, where he found work as a carpenter and in sawmills. Daughter Ina Martha was born to the Granlunds March 16, 1908. His new family and sister-in-law, Anna Martha Granlund, sailed September 30, 1910 from Hanko to join him in Portland. Their sea voyage - via Liverpool, England - was long and rough. Betty suffered with seasickness throughout the entire voyage and was grateful to Anna for her help in managing the children. They landed in Quebec, Canada and traveled by rail to Portland.
Ellen Sofie was born July 6, 1911. By 1911 they had saved enough to buy a boarding house on 17th and Thurman Streets in the industrial section of Portland. It was home mostly to single people, including immigrants from Finland and many other countries. Many of their countrymen were buying farms in southwest Washington. The Granlunds found one to their liking in the Mt. Solo area, near Longview, in 1918. A third daugter, Aili Elizabeth, was born March 10, 1920 in nearby

GEORGE H. GRANLUND (cont.)

Kelso, but died (May 25, 1921) of pneumonia. She was buried in the Mt. Solo Finnish Cemetery. Farming in the Mt. Solo area was affected by a wholesale land-buying scheme of the Long Bell Lumber Company. The Granlunds and most of their neighbors were forced to sell out. The family bought a farm one mile south of Battle Ground in 1922.

This new location gave rise to their life-long association with the Finns of nearby Hockinson. George became a member of U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge No. 24 and helped build the hall. He served as treasurer to that lodge for thirty-nine years, beginning in 1931, and was an enthusiastic recruiter. Betty served as Lodge President, and as auditor, besides taking part in sewing and cooking committees. Ellen directed and performed in many of the stage plays during the 'thirties. On the farm, they decided to scale up their chicken production facilities during the January-to-May hatching season. They bought three small 'Master' incubators, with a capacity of sixteen thousand eggs. Their success and the quality of their eggs drew the attention of neighboring poultrymen; creating a demand for their chicks. Each year, as they upgraded their equipment and and capacity, the season lengthened until they were hatching chicks year 'round. By 1930, all three Granlund children had graduated from Battle Ground High and the family planned to continue expanding the business as far as the demand and good judgement would carry them. Son George was supporting himself at age twenty-four, through an outside job with State Farm Mutual Insurance Company, while he learned the poultry business from his father. Sunday, August 10, 1930, it was 106 degree weather at the Finnish Picnic on Finn Beach; just east of the Interstate Bridge on the Columbia River. Young George, a strong swimmer, was caught in a whirlpool and drowned. There were hundreds of onlookers and many brave men tried to reach him, but there was no chance of rescue. His final resting place is in what later became the family plot; at Bethel Lutheran Cemetery in Brush Prairie.

Hopes and plans for enlarging the hatchery as a father-and-son enterprise were dashed. With encouragement and aid from each other and their relatives, the family business continued to meet the popular demand for their chicks. Their breeding flocks grew so, that by 1940, they had about 5000 White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire Red laying hens on their farm. Eighteen 'Jamesway' incubators ran all year, with a capacity of 36,000 eggs at one setting. Ellen completed a Japanese 'Sex-in-Chicks Propagation' course in 1937. Tadashi Hatana taught her to seperate day-old cockerels from pullets. This was a competative advantage to poultrymen and Ellen was an expert; passing accuracy tests with a 98% score on about 700 chicks per hour. Most chick-sexers were then Japanese and, when they were evacuated in 1942, Ellen was hired by many Oregon and Washington hatcheries. Articles and pictures of her at work were printed in the Oregon Journal, Oregonian, Western Poultry Journal and many other publications during the 'forties.

Ina Granlund attended Reed College in Portland, Oregon and was married to Arthur Zachary Lassila; May 3, 1932. Arthur Lassila (born 1905 - see same) is a Hockinson Finn and a charter member of the Hockinson Lodge, who also led his family in participating in lodge activities. Arthur and Ina have two sons; Arthur George of Richland, Washington (born December 11, 1934) and Raymond Charles of Gorst, Washington (born October 9, 1942). Arthur's job required that they live in many states. They have lived in Richland, Washington since 1946. It was there that Ina passed away on December 1, 1967.

GEORGE H. GRANLUND (cont.)

Ellen Granlund was married to John Elmer Erkkila of Centerville, Washington on May 7, 1949. She passed away in Battle Ground, Washington on August 5, 1984.

Their mother, Betty, died in a Portland hospital on August 6, 1963 and their father, George died in Vancouver, Washington on September 2, 1970.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Anna Elizabeth (Betty) Sauvola; Oct. 3, 1884 - Aug. 6, 1963
Hailuoto, Finland - Portland, OR)

(son): Yrjö (George) Heikki; August 17, 1906-August 10, 1930
(Lumijoki, Finland - Vancouver, Washington)

(daughter): Ina Martha; March 16, 1908-December 1, 1967
(Hailuoto, Finland - Richland, Washington)
(married): Arthur Zachary Lassila (May 3, 1932)
(born 1905 - Hockinson)
(children): Arthur George (Dec. 11, 1934)
Raymond Charles (Oct. 9, 1942)

(daughter): Ellen Sofie; July 6, 1911-August 5, 1984
Portland, Oregon - Battle Ground, Washington
(married): John Elmer Erkkila (May 7, 1949)

1. (name): ALBERT WALDEMAR GRONROOS
2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Lloyd Gronroos, son, and records of Buffalo City - Clark County, MN (cousins)

4. (birth date): October 14, 1878 - August 27, 1949

5. (born at): Rauma, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Albert Waldemar Gronroos came to America about 1895. He soon engaged in fishing in Astoria, Oregon and Alaska. Liisa Matilda Leinonen left Saloinen, Finland at the age of four and lived in Annandale, Minnesota until she was twenty. She came west and worked in boarding houses, laundries, etc., until she met Waldemar. They were known as Walter and Tillie, when they were married at Astoria, Oregon - October 14, 1903. They first lived in Portland, Oregon - then Vancouver, Washington - before settling upon forty acres of uncleared land above Hockinson. Mountain View School was situated in the area, but there was no longer a teacher and only a trail remained leading to it. Walter commuted from Vancouver to clear his acreage for a house, barn and other outbuildings. They moved into their new dwelling in 1910. That year held special significance with members of the family for another reason. Prior to moving, Tillie was hanging out some wash and the two baby boys were playing nearby when they saw a gray, snake-like apparition in the sky. They learned afterward that the

ALBERT WALDEMAR GRONROOS (cont.)

awesome sight was Halley's Comet, with a tale thirty-seven million miles in length!

When possible, Walter fished in Astoria with other Hockinson Finns. The children were in need of schooling and Hockinson was quite distant, so the family moved to a rented house closer in. Walter finally bought another place on thirty acres in Hockinson closer to school, stores and their church. The Congregational Church held socials and picnics in the Gronroos' grove. The Gronroos family raised hay, corn, about a thousand laying hens and some chicks. They also had dairy stock and Walter practiced carpentry. The back room of the house was rented out to teachers for other income. The teachers left an organ behind when they moved away. Son Leslie had also sent away for a violin and instructions from a catalog company. They enjoyed playing them, however, not having proper lessons, no one mastered the instruments very well. A friend of the family had given them a Victrola-style phonograph in 1909 and it also provided them with many hours of pleasant diversion.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): (not given) / (mother): (not given)

(spouse): Liisa Matilda Leinonen; April 15, 1880 - Saloinen, Finland
June 23, 1931 - Portland, Oregon

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Leslie Waldemar | Sep. 6, 1904 - June 13, 1956 |
| Lloyd Albert | July 28, 1906 |
| Laurie John | Mar. 16, 1917 - Sep. 23, 1974 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Lillian Edna Matilda | June 18, 1909 |
| Liisa Ellen Maria | Apr. 30, 1912 - Aug. 16, 1969 |
| Linia Esther Mildred | Apr. 23, 1914 - Nov. 17, 1981 |
| Laina Emmie May | May 23, 1919 |

(brothers & sisters): (none given) / (others): (none given)

NOTES BY EMMIE GRONROOS KELLEY
5116 N. MARYLAND AVE.
PORTLAND, OR 97217

I was a charter member of the Junior U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge, which was attended by the younger generation and their english-speaking spouses. I never was in the lodge choir nor drill team. My dad and I sang in the Finnish Lutheran Church choir. First the elder Keranen, then the younger were our directors. We attended the Swedish Lutheran Church down Uusitalo's road. Keranen came from Portland those nights. After I married and left Hockinson, I don't know what happened to the junior lodge.

NOTES BY EMMIE GRONROOS KELLEY (cont.)

My pre-teens were filled with imaginative worries. Once, when I was around seven, I was walking opposite the creamery, by the school building, when I saw a wagon with some dogs tied to it's wheels and some black-bearded men were whipping those poor dogs. It horrified me, as I cowered along and almost stumbled into the ditch. In my mind, they were like Jessie James and his gang, although I never knew who they were. Often, on the road I traveled to school, people's horses ran loose and I was terrified of them. Even after gleefully sledding down Charlie Brown's hill on the snow, I would become worried that I had stayed too late and it was going to get dark before I was safely home.

I have many warm memories of my school, classmates and teachers. We had a four room grade school - two grades to each room - with a huge play shed. In the eigth grade, I was privileged to take over the teaching duties of the first and second grades when our teacher was ill or had to leave for a while. It made me feel like a real grown up. Long before schools had cafeterias, Mrs. Gladys Morgan cooked soup and brought it to school for free lunch every day. I still love corn chowder; the way she made it. Miss Callery, our teacher and principal, used to load her small car with the baseball team and take them to school games. They were packed into that car like sardines in a can. To get to high school, we had to walk as far as Hockinson Grade School and catch the bus to Battle Ground. Esther Ojala (Shrier) and I felt very adventurous one day, so we played hookey and went on over to Camas to visit their school. Of course we were afraid we would be caught all that time. We did have to miss school occasionally, because the roads were flooded by torrential rains, or because of heavy snow. It was so much more quiet in those days and the snow seemed drier and crunchier to walk on. Folks could be heard walking in the snow for quite a distance, especially at night.

1. (name): MATT (KANKKONEN) GUSTAFSON

2. (addtnl. name info.): Matt used his father's (Adolf Kankkonen's) name at the time of his entry into official records; which was listed as Gustafson.

3. (source of bio.): Trude (Lehto) Gustafson - son Fred's wife.

4. (birth date): May 10, 1886 - Died June 17, 1967
(source): Personal contact and gravestone.

5. (born at): Hockinson, Washington - on Finn Hill

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Matt lived on the homestead of his birth all his eighty-one years, except for a few months on a cattle ranch, which he co-owned with Leo Erickson, on the Washington coast. After his children were grown, he also bought a farm near Battle Ground, Washington, but he never lived there. He had prune orchards and a prune dryer, where someone had to tend day and night to the processing. For a few years, he had strawberries and raspberries. The family worked hard at picking fruits, processing prunes, making hay and milking cows. They helped their mother care for the chickens, clean eggs and clean the chicken houses.

MATT (KANKKONEN) GUSTAFSON (cont.)

Edith put her children through school with the poultry earnings. All but three of the eleven Gustafson children finished high school.

Matt farmed all his acreages - cut his own hay, baled it, and fixed his own machinery. It was during the haying (in his eighty-first year) when a pickup truck he was riding in was struck by a car. He was thrown out and killed instantly.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Adolf Kankkonen (Gustafson)

(mother): Greeta Liisa (Everesti) Kankkonen

(spouse): Edith Helen (Juola) Gustafson

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| William Harold | Oct. 17, 1909 |
| George Adolf | Jan. 31, 1912 |
| Raymond Matt | June 3, 1916 - circa 1934 |
| Fred Mervin | Feb. 16, 1918 |
| Vernon Miles Calvin | June 9, 1925 - April 28, 1971 |
| Robert James | Dec. 19, 1934 - July 25, 1983 |
| David Lee | Aug. 4, 1939 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Helen Marie | Nov. 14, 1910 |
| Maymie Edith | Aug. 21, 1913 - Nov. 28, 1978 |
| Mildred Virginia | Jan. 22, 1915 |
| Margaret Angelina | Feb. 19, 1922 |

(brothers):

Adolf Adolfson
John Kankkonen
Joseph Kankkonen

(sisters):

Johanna (Kankkonen) Nelson
Anna Serlotta (Kankkonen) Parkka
Lizzie (Kankkonen) Johnson
Maria Kankkonen
Mathilda Kankkonen

(others):

Kaisa Everesti was Matt's half-sister

A book, written in Swedish, tells of the adventures of Matt's father, Adolf Kankkonen, the hero who drove English pirates from Finlands shores.

1. (name): <u>JACOB HANNUS (JACK)</u>

2. (other name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): SELMA MARIE (HANNUS) BARTLETT

4. (born): (not given) - died: circa 1946

5. (at): (not given)

JACOB HANNUS (JACK) (cont.)
6. (moved to / occupied as):

Jacob and Ida Hannus had emigrated from Finland to Astoria, Oregon. Reverend Adolph Mattson informed them of a thirty acre farm for sale in the Hockinson area, where he lived. It was 1907, when Jacob and Ida bought that farm from Mr. Pananen and moved onto it with five year old Elizabeth and eighteen month old Mamie Elvira. Selma Marie was born the following year. The farm had some yard hens and some cows, but very little farm machinery. Shortly, they bought three horses and increased their cows to four milkers. They raised some calves for milkers, some to sell for veal, and others to use for their own meat. Pigs were added to bring in more cash and to get some pork on the table.

Sometimes, farmers would pedddle meat; butchering some of their livestock and then cutting it and selling it from the back of a wagon or truck. Others sold meat which was from cattle bought and fattened for that purpose. Also, once in a while, someone went around the area selling smoked salmon or fresh smelt. Then, meat and fish were either canned or salted down in order to preserve them. Pork was most often salted down, but beef was tender and delicious when canned. This was the normal way of things for the two decades between 1915 and 1935. Jack (Jacob) Hannus was one of the local farmers who worked at fishing out of Astoria in the summers for extra cash.

The Hannus farm raised about ten acres of potatoes per year. Their cream was picked up by the local creamery. There were also three pear trees which produced enough fruit to sell some to the cannery or the neighbors. It was almost a community project when time came to dig potatoes, roof a building, etc. Helpful neighbors asked no payment, except in in kind, as became necessary. Threatening weather at harvest time, illness in the family, any trouble, and the neighbors were readily aware and willing to help. When the mills were closed down for some reason and lumbering was slow, the unemployed would come looking for farm work. Almost every local farm would have an extra hand during those times. Folks did without electricity, indoor plumbing, telephones, and the like for quite some time, to begin with, on the farms. Big copper boilers were most commonly used to provide hot water for washing clothes and bathing. The water was carried to and fro from hand dug wells, unless one was lucky enough to have a pitcher-pump at the porch. Good neighbors and high moral values were features of the Hockinson community, which led most to consider themselves fortunate to live there.

Jacob and Ida Hannus stayed on their home place and stayed active until their last illnesses. After Ida Hannus died, in 1935, their oldest daughter, Ida Elizabeth and her husband, Henry Linden, came to manage the farm. Jack (Jacob) Hannus lived on his place with his daughter and son-in-law and helped with the chores. They kept lots more chickens and cows, so Jack was kept busy. Jacob Hannus died in 1946. Henry and Ida Linden stayed on the farm until they sold it, in 1962.

1. (name): JOHN HEINONEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Helvi (Heinonen) Weatherl

4. (birth date): April 15, 1877 - Died Dec. 2, 1942

JOHN HEINONEN (cont.)

5. (born at): Sakkijarvi, Finland
(near): Viipuri

6. (moved to / occupied as):
John Heinonen entered America March 31, 1900 and later became a citizen January 6, 1912 - in Vancouver, Washington .
John bought twenty acres 3 miles northeast of Hockinson, in the Fifth Plain area, June 1, 1912. He married Hilda Kristina Kiviniitty June 22, 1916 in Vancouver. John was a logger before he settled to the land and marriage. Hilda Kristina Kiviniitty (Kivi) was born March 14, 1880 at Siikajoki, Finland and arrived in New York September 18, 1907. She lived in Portland, Oregon until she married. Hilda passed away in Vancouver, Washington January 1, 1983 at age 102!
The Heinonens raised a few dairy cattle, sold cream, then milk and had three chicken houses for laying hens. Before the auto (about 1928) the family, including their only child Helvi, drove horse and buggy to Sifton (about five miles) and took the street car to Vancouver.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Simo Heinonen 10/30/1841 - 1897

(mother): (maiden name was Makn)

(spouse): Hilda Kristina Kiviniitty (Kiivi)

(daughter): Helvi (Heinonen) Weatherl (only child) - Born 01/29/1919

(brothers): (none given) / (sisters): (none given)
(others): (none given)

1. (name): PETER HILL

2. (addtnl. name info.): Changed name from Hyrkas to Hill after arriving in America.

3. (source of bio.): Elna Johnson (daughter)

4. (birth date): August 12, 1884.

5. (born at): Viipuri, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Peter Hill arrived in New York in February of 1902 and worked his way to the West Coast and settled in Seaside, Oregon. He soon became employed at a door factory. Peter first met Hilja K. Lahti in a boarding house where she was employed. Hilja was born in Oulu, Finland on October 30, 1886. She arrived in New York on March 26, 1906 and traveled from there to Astoria, Oregon. The two were married in Astoria on December 5, 1908 and made their first home in Seaside.
On May 8, 1911, the Hills purchased a forty acre farm in Clark County. Their new community was the Gravel Point portion of the Hockinson area.

PETER HILL (cont.)

Peter got a job at the Nicolai Door Factory in Kenton, north of Portland, and worked there for several years, commuting home on the streetcar as far as Sifton every weekend. Later, the family engaged in dairy and poultry farming. March 16, 1954 they sold the farm and moved to a home in Hockinson. It was here that Peter and Hilja celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill were active members in what was formerly known as the Hockinson Finnish Congregational Church; now known as Hockinson Community Church. "Pete", as he was known to his friends, enjoyed music. He started a choir at the church and directed it for twenty-seven years. He also directed a stringed instrumental group. Hilja died December 23, 1959 and Pete died on June 23, 1963. A deceased daughter, Marian, was married, but had no offspring. Their two surviving children, Fred and Elna, are both natives of Clark County and reside in the area. They are also survived by two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

1. (name): FRANK HONGISTO

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Hannah (Lehtonen) Oja

4. (birth date): (not given) - died 1947

5. (born at): Hinnerjoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Frank came to Hockinson in 1928. He was a friend of John and Ida Lehtonen; travelling with them from Finland to Minnesota, and then to Hockinson. Frank was farmer and a bachelor. He passed away in 1947.

1. (name): MATTI AUGUST HUHTALA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): ELSIE HUHTALA MAKI

4. (birth date): Sep. 10, 1886

5. (born at): Kauhava, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Matti Huhtala, ninth in a family of eleven children, came to America as a young man. He joined a brother and sister in Rock Springs, Wyoming and worked in the mines there. Matti also worked the mine in Hanna, Wyoming before moving to Leadville, Colorado. There he met his bride, Maria Kristiina Vaarala, who was born in Pyhajoki, Finland - Dec. 4, 1883. She was fifth in a family of nine children. Arriving in America in 1907, she joined a brother in Ironwood, Michigan. She met and married Peter Mattson there, in 1909. They had two boys, Arvo (June 30, 1911) and Leonard (Sep. 28, 1913).

MATTI AUGUST HUHTALA (cont.)

The Mattsons moved to Leadville in 1915, where Peter was killed by a mine accident.

August married the widow Maria Mattson three years later and the newly joined family decided to move to Washington State in 1919. They traveled by train during the month of February and were met by his brother Nikolai at Sifton. They traveled by team and wagon in ankle-deep mud, which delighted the boys, but frightened their mother. They bought a farm adjoining that of their brother's family, two and one-half miles east of Hockinson. Their daughter Elsie was born there (Sep. 20, 1919) and still lives in that farmhouse. August went to his reward in 1941 and Maria followed him in 1977.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Juha Huhtala

(mother): Auna Albertiina

(spouse): Maria Kristiina Vaarala

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Arvo Mattson (stepson) | June 30, 1911 |
| Leonard Mattson (stepson) | Sept. 28, 1913 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Elsie Huhtala | Sept. 20, 1919 |

(brothers):

| | |
|---|---|
| Nikolai Huhtala (see same) | March 7, 1877 |

(Eleven children noted, but not listed)

CONTINUING GENERATIONS:

ARVO MATTSON married NORMA MOE March 30, 1946.
They now live in Orchards, Washington.

Arvo and Norma had four daughters:
Sandra .....Seattle, Washington
Darlene ....Modesto, California
Arlene .....Vancouver, Washington
Betty .....Seattle, Washington

LEONARD MATTSON married Pauline Pillow April 26, 1941.
They now live in Brush Prairie, Washington

Leonard and Pauline had three children:
Dianne .....Denver, Colorado
Michael ....Seattle, Washington
James .....Fort Bragg, California

ELSIE HUHTALA married VAINO MAKI September 25, 1939
They live at the Huhtala place, where she was born.

MATTI AUGUST HUHTALA (cont.)

Vaino Maki and Elsie had three children:

Catherine ..Seattle, Washington

Phyllis ....Vancouver, Washington

Alan .....Brush Prairie, Washington

1. (name): NIKOLAI HUHTALA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): ELSIE HUHTALA MAKI (niece)

4. (birth date): MARCH 7, 1877

5. (born at): Kauhava, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Nikolai Huhtula was the fifth of eleven children of Juha and Auna Albertiina. He married Elizabeth Kaivola in 1903. They raised three boys and two girls. Nikolai brought his family to Hockinson in 1912 and settled on their farm east of Hockinson. After August Huhtala arrived with his family in 1919, the two brothers and their families lived on ajacent farms. They lived in harmony, sharing their labors and farm equipment, for over thirty years. Both raised laying hens for commercial egg production. They also had a few head of dairy cattle. Nikolai passed away in 1948; followed by Elizabeth in 1954.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Juha Huhtala

(mother): Auna Albertiina

(spouse): Elizabeth Kaivola

(sons):

John (of Brush Prairie) Deceased

Andrew (of Albqe. N.M.) Deceased

Charles (of Seattle)
(daughter Sharon in Virginia)

(daughters):

Mary Suoma (of Brush Prairie) Deceased

Tyyni DeLeo (of Helena MT)

(brothers): Matti Huhtala (see same)

(sisters): (none given) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): JACOB ISAACSON

2. (addtnl. name info.): Isaksson, ne Levälä

3. (source of bio.): Lenore Mart, granddaughter of Jacob Mattson Levälä; from a book on the genealogy of the Levälä Estate.

4. (birth date): July 29, 1870 - died July 28, 1951

5. (born at): Levälä farm in Finland

6. (moved to U.S.): 1887

7. (immediate kin):
(father): Jacob Mattsson Levälä; born on Levälä Estate (1792)
(mother): (not given)
(spouse): Amanda Sofia Zacharisdotter; (married 1891 - died May 7, 1956)

(sons): William Isaacson, (Emil/Bill); born Sep. 5, 1893 - (died 1984)
(married): Sandra Mary Ahola (1925)
(children): Norma (1926)-(dead)
(Mrs. Frank Komar)
Raymond William (1927)
(married Betty Jeanne Lutgen)
Vernon E. (1929)-(dead)
(married Mary Leach)
Bruno Milton (1931)
(married Millie Cernich)

(married): Beverly Harvey (1943)
(children): David Leroy (1944)
(married Linda March; 1966)
(married Donna Gerber; 1974)
Nina Kathleen (1950)
(Mrs. Kenneth Beaber)

(married): Dorothy Bonnie Lulewis (1967)

Jacob Jalmar Isaacson; born Mar. 4, 1897 - (died June, 1980)
(married): Helen H. Jacobson (1918)
(children): Lenore Roselle (1919)
(Mrs. Arnold Mart in 1942)
Gary Alan (1950)
(married Eva Jolma)
Brian Jon (1951)
(married Elaine Hendrickson)
Diana G. (1954)
(Mrs. Douglas Collins)
Marjorie Ann (1926) - (died 1948)

Isak Arthur Isaacson; born 1901 - (dead)
(married): Agnes Olivia Kumlin (1927)
(children): Jerry Allen (1939)
(married Susan Carlson (1969)
Ryan Brent (1972)
Reid Brendon (1977)

JACOB ISAACSON (cont.):

(sons): George Isaacson; born 1905 - (dead)
(married): Ellen (?) (1934)
(children): Delbert Oliver (1938-1972)
Eric Stefan (1968)

(daughter): Hulda Amanda Isaacson; (Oct. 10, 1895 - Oct. 12, 1978)
(married): Antti Syynimaa (1912)-(no particulars)

(married): Urho Niemi (no date given)
(children): Archie (1916)
Arvo William (1918-1968)

(married): Ansel Kinnunen (no date given)

1. (name): Martin Nestor Johnson

2. (addtnl. name info.): changed from Haukkala

3. (source of bio.): Harold E. & Eleanor Johnson

4.(born): November 14, 1874 in Finland
(died): February, 1947 in Vancouver, WA.

5. (born at): (no particulars)

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Martin Johnson fished for a number of years in Astoria, where he met and married a widow. Ida E. Jahlstrom had four children by her late husband and four sons by Martin; Harold, William, Roy and Carl. They came to Brush Prairie about 1905 and bought forty acres in Hockinson. The farm which developed is still owned by their son Harold.

7. (immediate kin):

(spouse): Ida Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) Jahlstrom
(born): September 3, 1874 in Finland
(died): September 30, 1972 in Battle Ground, WA
(No further information submitted.)

1. (name): Peter H. Johnson

2. (addtnl. name info.): (original name)

3. (source of bio.): Elizabeth (Johnson-Walker) Hokansen

4. (birth date): January 19, 1874

5. (born at): Vadso Norway

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Peter H., "Pete", Johnson was one of five sons and six daughters fathered by John Simonson in Norway (no explicit family history given).

PETER H. JOHNSON (cont.)

They were definitely Finnish by descent, as John Simonson is the son of Simon Simonson, of known Finnish Descent. Although Finland-Swede is a common term, Norwegian-Finn is hardly heard of. For some unknown reason, a part of the Simonson family of Finland was residing in Norway before migrating to the U.S. John Simonson is referred to as the son of Alex Simonson and the Johnson brothers are his sons. Why the name Johnson was taken up by John Simonson's descendants is a mystery, unless the age old tradition of the name Johnson took root at this point due to the father's name, i.e. - John Simonson, thereby John's sons.

Pete was born in Vadso, Norway - January 19, 1874 and came to America at age twenty. He held a small piece of land on the northwest corner of Mattson and Finn Hill Roads. He fished in Astoria, salting away his share of salmon, and worked at the local rock crusher part time. Hulda M. Lukas was married to Pete by Rev. Adolph Mattson in Hockinson; September 10, 1905. She was as close to neighbors Fannie Niiranen and Miita Korhonen as if they were sisters. Hulda often gathered her youngsters and met with Miita and her children. Then they walked down the Salmon Falls school pathway through the woods to Fanni's. The time was spent knitting and visiting while their children played together.

The eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Betty), married Jack Walker. She became a widow and married again to Leo Hockansen (no relation to the town founder). They now live in Portland, OR.

The eldest son, Harold H., died in December, 1959.

Daughter, Mamie Alfina Wilson, is in a Vancouver nursing home.

Two more daughters, Esther M. Klasson and her sister Florence M. Browning, now reside separately in Portland, OR.

The youngest son, Ivan R. Johnson, worked in the Vancouver aluminum plant for thirty years and is now retired on his fifty-acre farm on the road between Battleground and Venersborg.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): John Simonson

(mother): (not given)

(spouse): Hulda M. Luukas - born May 2, 1886 in Haparanta, Sweden.

Pete entered the U.S. with his older brother Charles and three younger brothers in 1894, when he was twenty years old. He also had three sisters. It is thought that the boys were about two years apart and that the sisters descended in age beyond them at about the same rate.

(brothers):
CHARLES JOHNSON and his wife Kathryn (Katie) owned the farm east of Finn Hill Road and north of Mattson Road.

Their son John changed his name to Carlson (possibly the Norwegian name influence again) worked around the area as a farm hand and also at the Swift packing plant. He was working at Winfred Mattson's at the time of his death by heart attack.

Charles and Katie's daughter, Elizabeth Frost, resides in Bend, Oregon with her daughter.

PETER H. JOHNSON (cont.)
(brothers): (cont.)

ANDREW JOHNSON held the land above Charles' farm, where the county arranged with him to employ a rock crusher on a quarry site. Andrew's land was not held suitable for farming, but did have a good stand of timber. He lived out his life as a bachelor and worked both at the crusher and in the timber harvested from his land.

JACOB JOHNSON's land was equal to the combined holdings of his brothers, located adjacent to theirs on the west. He was the last to relinquish his holdings, which he had kept as an investment. Jacob was also a life-long bachelor.

ISAAC JOHNSON, the youngest brother, left home for life as a fisherman.

(sisters):
ALFINA JOHNSON married Dave Kangas, son of the local store owner.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON married John Tepola of Astoria

SOPHIA JOHNSON married Tom Juola and moved to Vernonia, Oregon.

1. (name): JOHN CHRISTIAN JOLMA
2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)
3. (source of bio.): Ina May Beck (daughter)
4. (birth date): born circa 1890 - died circa 1954
5. (born at): (not given)

6. (moved to / occupied as):
John Christian Jolma arrived in the U.S. at the age of twelve, in 1892. Our first glimpse of him is as a young man in the logging town of Eufala, near Stella, which is in the Longview - Kelso, Washington area. He married the widow Eelin (Niiranen) Lahti, who had been married only a short time and lost her husband without benefit of offspring. Eelin had come to America at age twenty-one and nearly died in the flu epidemic of WWI. She came across country with her Niiranen relatives. Eelin and John were married about 1920 and had two daughters - Ina May (Beck) and Helen (Blay). John was a "Bull O' The Woods" (second to foreman) in logging camps nearby. He was called to rig spar trees.
They made the move from Eufala to Hockinson about 1926 and lived there for about ten years, before John sold the place and moved back near Kelso. John bought the farm back in 1950, but never had the chance to return, as he took ill and died in 1954. Ina May Beck now lives in Kelso and has two married sons, Clyde and David. Helen Blay (now widowed) lives in Anaheim, California and has two married children, Stewart Blay and Charlene (Blay) Nelson.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)
(spouse): Eelin (Niiranen - Lahti) Jolma (see Niiranen)
(sons): (none)
(daughters):
Ina May Beck (no dates given)
Helen Blay (no dates given)
(brothers & sisters): (none given) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): ISAAC KAMPPINEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Ruth Ahola

4. (birth date): 1891-1954

5. (born at): Astoria, Oregon

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Isaac Kamppinen's parents were both natives of Finland. His father passed away in Astoria in 1910, where Isaac had been raised. "Ike", as he was called, and his wife Ida Suomela (Sakrison) moved onto the Kumlin farm just north of town. They cleared the land for dairy farming and remodeled the house. Ike worked on the Congregational church building. They moved to the farm once owned by George Mattson. Their sons John, Bob and Eldon were born on that place.
Ida's brothers were William and Arvid Sakrison, both of whom had worked the local smithy Charles Sandburg. Arvid died while trapping in Alaska. Ida's sisters were Mrs. Jack Lahti, Mrs. Kasari and Mrs. Linda Becker. Ida passed on and Isaac remarried and moved the family to Elsie, Oregon. Eldon "Kampy" married Anna Ojala and lives in Clatskanie, Oregon.

1. (name): MATT & MARY KANANEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Mamie-Hannus-Kananen (via Jennie Wayne)

4. (birth date): (none given)

5. (born at): Finland (general)

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Matt and Mary Kananen came from different areas of Finland to the Washington State. Matt moved to Ilwaco, where he met and married Mary Kangas. They lived in Ilwaco for about fifteen years and had one son, Albert. They bought a farm from John Morreno in 1918 and lived there twenty years. Albert and his wife, Mamie took the place over and lived there until 1960. (Full extent of information given.)

1. (name): ERICK ALFRED KANGAS

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Emil Kangas; from a paper written by him for his daughter, Lillian Kangas Lehtola, when she compiled a family history at college in 1936. Also Ester Mattson, who provided the copy of Emil Kangas' paper and an updating addendum.

4. (birth date): 1847-1926

ERICK ALFRED KANGAS (cont.)

5. (born at): Liminga, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Erick Kangas was husband to Briita (Koivu) Kangas, as well as father of a growing family, and a sailor, whose ships were away from home port for a year or two at a time. He signed aboard merchant ship that sailed to England and the Cuban Islands. The ship made its first stop in America on that voyage and he was at sea for nearly three years. After a stay in home port, he hired out again on a vessel which sailed for America. This time, he visited New Orleans, New York, Quebec and Montreal. The contact with the New World enticed him to return to it with his family. They were also influenced by word from friends who had gone to Michigan from their part of Finland. Their friends had heard of available land in South Dakota and had settled there, in Hamlin County.

Erik and Briita sold their home and property, in order to purchase their passage from Uleaborg, Finland to America and on to Volga, in the Dakota Territory. On arrival in Volga, July 4, 1882, their family of eight had only forty dollars in cash and a few clothes, with no provision for lodgings. They felt fortunate in making the acquaintance of a homesteader named Matt Erickson, who offered them shelter. He lived twenty or so miles away; just south of Lake Poinsett. Mr. Erickson hauled the children in the wagon, but their parents had to walk the full distance. When they arrived at Matt Erickson's homestead, they found his lodgings to be an earthen dug-out in the side of a hill. Briita cried, "Is this America?" The next day, Erick began walking westward, in search of a claim. He located his friends from Finland at their homestead claim. The homesteads had been picked over by then, but, with their help, he found a claim (N.E. 1/4, sect. 15, township 113, range 53) and filed on it in DeSmet. Erik built a sod two-room sod house with lumber that a neigbor hauled for them from Arlington. On that same trip, the neighbor brought them an eighteen dollar stove.

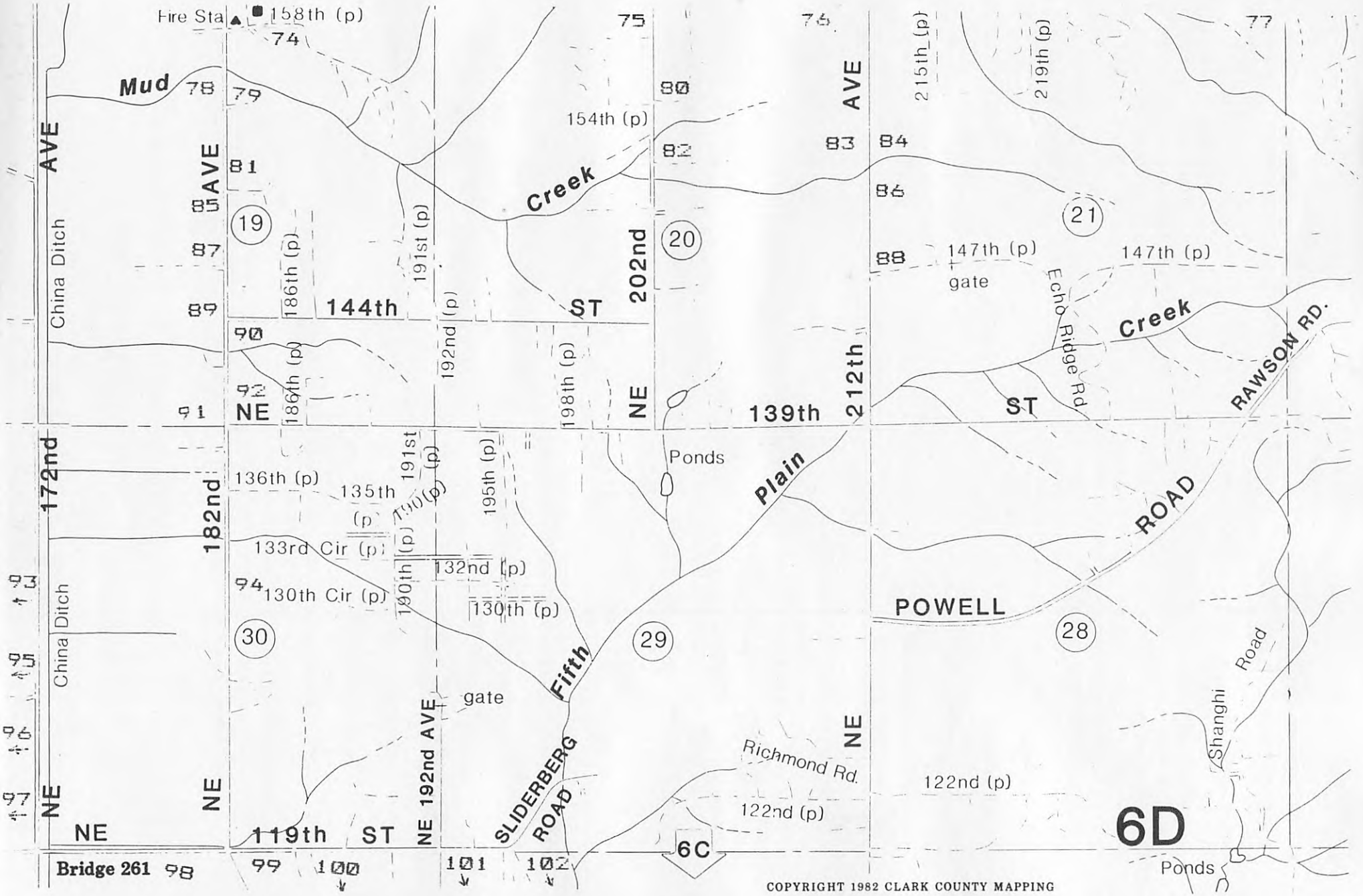
His all around skills helped Erick to get by as a handy man, when his cash ran low. At first, it was two dollars a day for carpenter work. He advanced to the point of erecting a few buildings, some of which were still in use as late as the mid-thirties. During threshing, the head of the household brought home scant supplies, such as coffee, sugar, matches, soap, and flour, from the fields near Lake Kampeska, about thirty miles distant. After spending the Sunday with his family, Erick returned to the threshing crew. The pay for field hands was $1.50 per hour and this routine was repeated throughout the summers. Enough money was left to finally buy a brindle cow. Hay was plentiful, but not just for the taking. Erick had to scythe it, rake it and borrow a team of horses and a rig from neigbors to haul it home. In the wintertime, money was to be made by fishing in Lake Poinsett. There were no game laws, limits, or wardens to contend with. Enough money was set aside in the first two years to buy a team of oxen. The first crop of wheat on their homestead was sown by hand. The crop flourished and the grain was stored in a bin, in one corner of their sod home. About the year 1890, their soddy became leaky and Erick built a house of lumber, with two rooms and a painted floor. That same year, or near about, they bought their first team of horses for $135.00, including harness. Erick and a neighbor also bought a Garr Scott threshing outfit in 1890. Money started to come in, so that they were able to buy 1/2 section of land. A new house was built in 1892.

# THE HOCKINSON AREA FINNS

## LEGEND FOR HOCKINSON CENTERFOLD MAP:

(compiled by Al & Ruth Ahola and Trude Gustafson)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ADOLFSON, ALFRED | | 13 |
| AHLQUIST | | 101 |
| AHO, HEMMI | | 52 |
| AHOLA, ELIEL | | 77 |
| AHOLA, WILLIAM | | 67 |
| AROLA, SAM | | 23 |
| BROWN, ANDREW | | 9 |
| BROWN, CHARLES | | 67 |
| BROWN, LEONARD | | 32 |
| CARLSON, C | | 18 |
| COOK, HEIKKI | (off map S.) | 99 |
| DAVIS, JOHN | | 34 |
| EDDY, NIILO | | 73 |
| ERKKILA, ONTTI | | 55 |
| ESTAPERI | | 89 |
| GRONROOS, WALTER | 54 and | 58 |
| HANNUS, JACK | | 40 |
| HEINONEN, JOHN | (off map S.) | 100 |
| HENDRICKSON, AUGUST | | 27 |
| HILL | (off map E.) | 97 |
| HILL, ELIAS | 47 and | 64 |
| HILL, PETER | (across 199th) | 3 |
| HOLMI | | 72 |
| HONGISTO, FRANK | | 12 |
| HUHTALA, AUGUST | | 86 |
| HUHTALA, NICOLAI | | 88 |
| ISAACSON | | 76 |
| JAUHOLA | | 78 |
| JOHNSON, ANDREW | | 16 |
| JOHNSON, NESTOR | | 44 |
| JOHNSON, PETER | | 17 |
| JOKELA | | 49 |
| JUALA, TOM | | 26 |
| JUNNU, CHARLES | | 15 |
| KAMPY (KAMPPIAINEN), I. | | 57 |
| KANANEN, MAT | | 59 |
| KANGAS, ERIK | | 81 |
| KANKKONEN, ADOLPH (& MATT) | | 21 |
| KAUTTU, CHARLEY | | 43 |
| KERANEN, JOHN | | 28 |
| KESTIE, OTTO | | 80 |
| KETOLA, ADOLF | (across 199th) | 4 |
| KETTULA, JOHN | | 30 |
| KIIVE, WILLIAM | | 74 |
| KIVINEN, OLIVER | | 97 |
| KNUTTILA, HERMAN | | 22 |
| KONSA, WALTER | | 53 |
| KOPRA, PETER | 39 and | 48 |
| KORHONEN, WERNER | | 24 |
| KORPELA | (off map E.) | 97 |
| KRANAATI, AUGUST | | 62 |
| KRIKO, SAMUEL | | 90 |
| LAHDENPERA, ANDREW | | 43 |
| LAHTI, JACK (JACOB) | (off map N.W.) | 1 |

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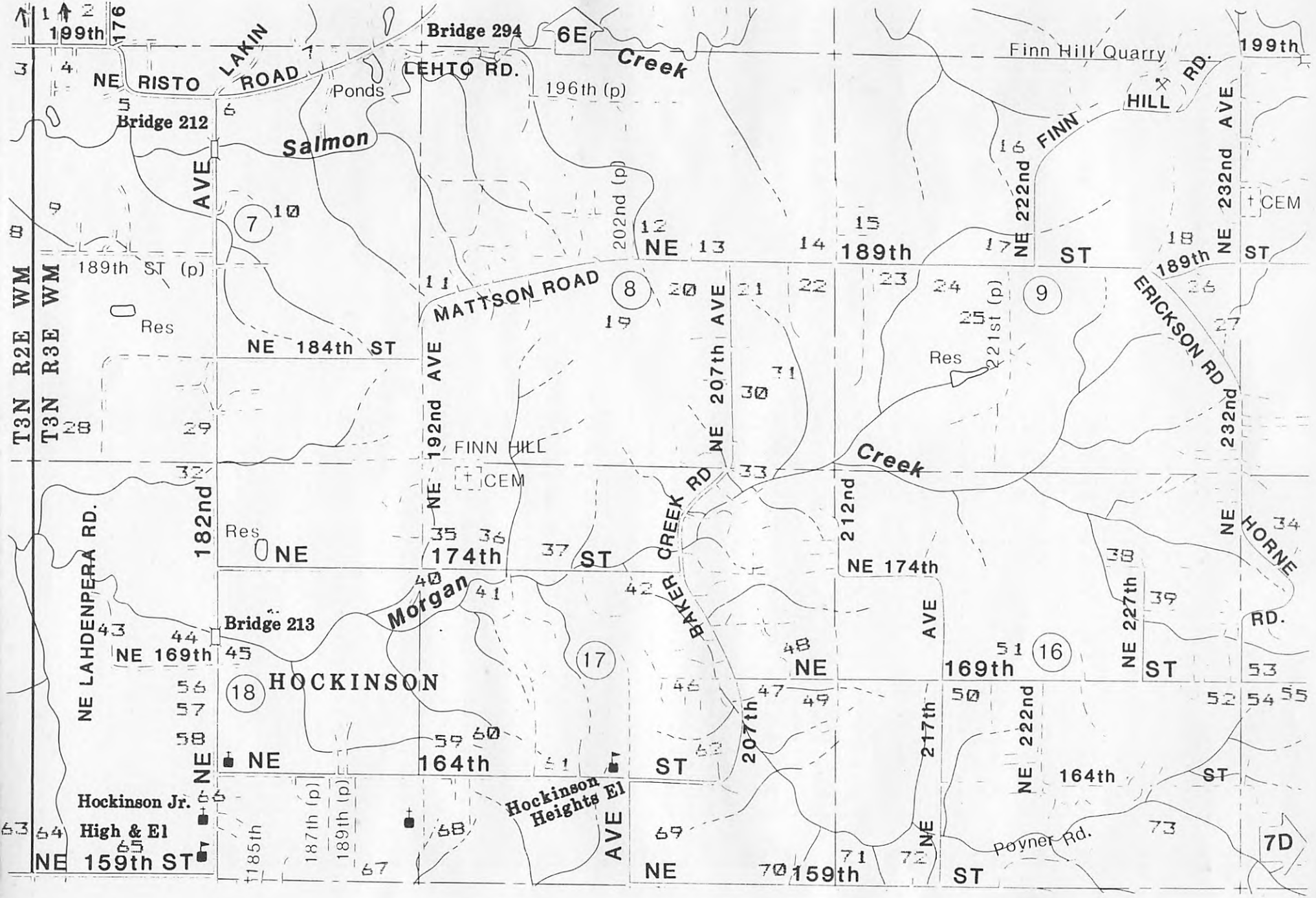
T3N R2E WM
T3N R3E WM
199th
NE RISTO ROAD
LAKIN
176
Bridge 294
6E
Creek
Finn Hill Quarry
199th
LEHTO RD.
Ponds
196th (p)
HILL
RD.
Bridge 212
Salmon
AVE
202nd (p)
FINN
NE 222nd AVE
NE 232nd AVE
CEM
189th ST (p)
NE 189th ST
189th NE ST
MATTSON ROAD
Res
NE 184th ST
192nd AVE
NE 207th AVE
221st (p)
ERICKSON RD
232nd
Res
FINN HILL
CEM
Creek
182nd
NE LAHDENPERA RD.
Res
NE 174th ST
BAKER CREEK RD
212nd
NE 174th
NE HORNE RD.
Bridge 213
Morgan
NE 169th
HOCKINSON
NE 169th
AVE
NE 227th ST
NE 222nd
207th
217th
NE 164th ST
Hockinson Jr. High & El
Hockinson Heights El
NE 159th ST
185th
187th (p)
189th (p)
AVE
NE 159th ST
Poyner Rd.
7D

LASSILA, CHARLES ..... 31
LEHTO, AUGUST ..... 6
LEHTO, JOHN ..... 37
LEHTONEN, JOHN ..... 19
LUNDQUIST ..... (off map E.) 96
MAILANEN ..... 36
MARTIN, JOHN ..... 60
MATTILA, ALFRED ..... 84
MATTILA, WILLIAM ..... 83
MATTSON, ADOLF ..... 13
MATTSON, HENRY ..... 98
MAUKE, CHRISTIAN ..... 10
MICHELSON, JOHN ..... 91
MILLER, JOHN ..... 77
NELSON, JOHN ..... 29
NELSON, JOHN (& SON ALBERT) ..... 35
NELSON, PETER ..... 51
NIEMI, TOPIAS ..... 14
NIIRANEN, GEORGE ..... 46
NIIRANEN, PETER ..... 38
NISKANENEN, ERIC ..... 87
NISKANEN, GUST ..... 87
OJA, ED ..... 20
OJALA, ANDREW ..... 56
PERNULA ..... 94
PIETILA, JOHN ..... 31
PIETILA, SIMON ..... 81
POHJOLAINEN, PHILLIP ..... 50
POLLARI, JACOB ..... 25
PORKKA, S. ..... 41
PURA, JOHN .....(across 199th) 5
RAPAKKO, PETER ..... 42
REINIKKA, ED ..... (off map S.) 102
RING ..... 92
RISTO, WALFORD ..... 7
SAARI .....(off map N.W.) 2
SAKRISON (SUOMELA), JOHN ..... 8
SAKRISSON, GABRIEL ..... 61
SALMELA, CHARLES ..... 19
SANDBURG, CHARLIE ..... 65
SAUKKO, JOHN ..... 68
SAVOLAINEN ..... 52
SCHLICTING, DAVID ..... 82
SILTANEN ..... (off map E.) 95
SIMONSON ..... 89
TALVITIE, JOHN ..... 45
TAPANAINEN ..... 69
THOMPSON, ALEX ..... 33
TIKKA ..... 85
TISTEL, JOHN ..... 11
USKOSKI, AL ..... 29
UUSITALO, JOHN ..... 79
WAINE, NESTOR ..... 66
WALKER, JOHN ..... 69
WILJA, CHARLES (WILJAKKALA) ..... 71
WINTER, JOHN ..... 70

ERICK ALFRED KANGAS (cont.)

Britta's health began to fail and the harsh winters in South Dakota became very hard for her. Many of their friends had moved west, to the land of the big trees and fruit orchards. The Kangas family sold out and followed them. They stayed at first with their daughter, Betty, who had married and moved west ahead of them as the wife of Simon Pietila. (The Simon Pietila place is still occupied by Betty and Simon's grandson David Pietila). Son Emil stayed behind on the homestead and that land is still owned by great-grandson Alfred Noem. The folks bought 160 acres of land close to Hockinson. They had dairy stock on this farm and sold milk. They also went into the store business, with son David, until Erick retired. David carried on with the store, until he became ill, then he sold over the store to brother Ed. Ed later sold the business to Chester Dykeman.

Erik and Britta raised their grandson, William Nikkila, who was orphaned by the death of their daughter Annie and they raised Britta's niece, Hilia (Rowland) Hentila, who passed away (1982) in Portland, Oregon. After their own passing, Erick and Britta were buried in Elim Cemetary, just west of Hockinson.

7. (immediate kin):

(father & mother): (none given)

(spouse): Briita (Koivu) Kangas

(sons): Alfred / Emil / Heming Edward / David

(daughters): Hannah (Kangas) Wahala / Betty (Kangas) Pietila
Annie (Kangas) Nikkila / Mary (Kangas) Miller

(brothers / sisters / others): (none given)

1. (name): Adolf Kankkonen

2. (addtnl. name info.): An 1886 map of Clark County has his name as Adolf Gustafson, owner of the acreage he homesteaded on Finn Hill. His gravestone reads Adolf Kankkonen, the name he was know by, as was his youngest son Matt, until he took the name of Gustafson, as owner of the land, after the death of his parents.

3. (source of bio.): Trude Gustafson - thru her Father in-law, Matt Gustafson, Gerda Mattson, Zachary Sakrison (son of Kaisa, stepdaugter of Adolf Kankkonen) and Trude's daugter Jan (Gustafson) Storm, who visited the Kankkonens in Finland during 1968.

4. (birth date): July 24, 1827 - Died July 30, 1904
(source): Obituary, gravestone, and son Matt.

5. (born at): Kokkola, Finland - on the Gulf of Bothnia.
(near): Vaasa, 75 miles to the Southwest.

6. (moved to / occupied as):

ADOLF KANKKONEN (cont.)

While living in Finland, Adolph Kankkonen had a dream of killing pirates. When English pirates actually came to Finland's shores they were encountered by Adolf and a brother. The Kankkonens were seal hunters - very good ones. As such, they had to hit their quarry between the eyes. Even mortally wounded seals would dive and be lost. The English pirates met that same fate, two-by-two until the remainder threw down their arms and surrendered. The British ship took sail, leaving the longboat behind. That boat is in the museum in Kokkola to this day. Adolf refused his reward from the Czar of Russsia. He wanted no payment for killing people. He is still remembered as a hero in Finland.

Adolf met and married his first wife, Birgitta in Pyhajoki and they had three children. Birgitta died and Adolf later married Greeta Liisa Everesti, a widow with one daughter, Kaisa.

Adolf and Brigitta's eldest son, Adolf Adolfson (Scandinavian name usage) came to America and homesteaded on Finn Hill in 1877. He found adjoining land for his father. Adolf Kankkonen and Gretta Liisa brought all their children to America in 1880. The original Kankkonen homestead of nearly eighty acres still exists, with the exception of one small strip of land on the northern edge of the property. That strip is on the north side of Mattson Road. Many new homes have been built on land subdivided from the original homesteads.

7. (immediate kin):

(father / mother): (not given)

(spouse): Birgitta - died in Finland, late 1860s.

(sons):

Adolf Adolfson (Kankkonen)
* Joseph Kankkonen
* John Kankkonen
* Matt Gustafson (kankkonen)

(daughters):

Johanna . *Mathilda
Anna Serlotta . *Maria
* Lizzie .

(brothers): (Two -unnamed- in Finland)

(sisters): (none given)

(others):

Second wife, Greeta Liisa Everesti
Step-daughter, Kaisa Everesti

* Adolf and Greeta had six children:

Joseph . Lizzie
John . Mathilda
Matt . Maria

1. (name): CHARLEY AND SANNA KAUTTU

2. (addtnl. name info.): Charles and Susanna M. Kauttu were the names shown in court records.

3. (source of bio.): Daniel C. Kauttu and copies of court records in the posession of Ano Lahdenpera

4. (birth date): (none given)
5. (born at): Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Due to unfortunate circumstances surrounding the Kauttu family, records are rather obscure and dates are only approximate. Charles and Susanna came from Finland, around the year 1900, to live in Astoria, Oregon. Daniel and his brother Manuel were born there. Later, the family moved to Hockinson. A Clarke County Abstract, dated September 7, 1907, shows Charles and Susanna M. Kauttu to have purchased 29.38 acres of land from Charles Junel and his wife Gurina (and her heirs). A mortgage paper also shows a loan of seven-hundred dollars taken from Charles Junel. The interest was seven percent on the two-year mortgage of semi annual payments. Charles Kauttu paid taxes; the land tax description was "Lot 2 Sec. 18 T.3 N. R. 3 E. 29.38 acres Val. 325 Tax $7.96 Paid May 28, 1908." The entire 29.38 acres was shown to have been sold to Andrew Lahdenpera July 2, 1908 and mortgaged by him, to the Kauttus, on that same date, for a consideration of fourteen hundred dollars. That mortgage was fully paid to the Kauttus by March 6, 1909. In that satisfaction of mortgage, they were referred to on the bottom of the page as "Charley Kauttu and Sanna Kauttu, his wife.." Another mortgage was taken out by Andrew and Tilda Lahdenpera to "Sanna Kauttu", for twelve hundred dollars, November 6, 1909.

Sanna Kauttu's will was filed September 14, 1910 - after having been signed May 23, 1910. In it, she gave her age as "36 years" and acknowledged her marriage to Nester Hendrickson. "To my husband Nester Hendrickson, who I married on the 25th day of January, 1910, and who left me on the third of February A.D. 1910, and as he did not in any way contribite to the acumulation of any of my property in anyway I will and direct that the shall take none of my property whatsoever of any kind or nature and receive no portion of my estate." In the next paragraph of that document, she acknowledges her two sons. "To my belovered Children named and aged as follows to-wit: Carl Daniel Kauttu aged 6 years and also Earnest Manuel Kauttu aged 4 years, I give devise and bequeath all of my property of every kind and nature ..... share and share alike". (The spelling and punctuation are from the original document, as copied.) A petition to the probate court by the Executor of Sanna Kauttu's will, John Talvitie, showed that she died, leaving a will, August 23, 1910. That record also stated that Sanna kept the name of Kauttu for all business transactions, even after her marriage to Nester Hendrickson. The two boys were left personal property to the amount of sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, and the mortgage note of eleven-hundred dollars remaining, which was collectable from the Lahdenperas. That mortgage was satisfied November 3, 1916. John Talvitie signed the appraisal inventory on October 14, 1910 and the report, order of solvency, and order to close the estate between the two boys were filed April 11, 1911. John Talvitie had previously petitioned the court for guardianship of Daniel and Manuel on September 14, 1910.

CHARLEY AND SANNA KAUTTU (cont.)

The court granted the petition September 24, 1910, requesting a five thousand dollar bond. The bond was duly filed October 5, 1910 and the bond, oath of guardian and letters of guardianship were all approved and filed September 14, 1910. All of the above documents were kindly furnished by Ano Lahdenperra. Their obvious value is added to by the fact that the originals were destroyed in a courthouse fire.

The sale of the property is explained by Daniel Kauttu as having been necessary due to his father's health. It was thought that the climate in Charles' native land would be better for his tuberculosis. He died about a year after returning to Finland and the boys returned to America with their mother, where she died just a couple of years later. Daniel also mentioned that he and Manuel lived on a series of farms in the area, as orphans, until they finished school. So, the Talvitie guardianship evidently did not include foster care in John's home. It was in the early thirties, when, after working at a few jobs around Hockinson, Manuel left work one day and there has been no accounting of his whereabouts since. According to Daniel, he hadn't seen Manuel for over fifty years. Daniel's son Brigadier General Paul Kauttu was a decorated ace pilot and served in both the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)
(spouse): Susanna M. Kauttu (no maiden name given)

(sons):

Carl Daniel (now given as Daniel C.) (no dates)
Wife: Marcie May (no maiden name) Kauttu
Son: Gen. Paul Kauttu, ret. (Air Force)
Daughter: Mary Louise Jacobson

Ernest Manuel (no dates given)

(daughters) / (brothers) / (sisters) /(others): (none given)

1. (name): OTTO SEPHANIA KESTIE
2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Elizabetti Norby and Oscar Kestie, daughter and son of Otto

4. (birth date): (not given)
5. (born at): Jurva, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

The Kestie family lived in Rocklin, California for several years and moved to Astoria, Oregon in 1918 - then to Hockinson in 1921. Otto was born in Jurva, Finland and his wife, Maria Elizabetti (Takaneva) Kestie was born in Teuva Aurola, Finland. They had four sons and four daughters, all born in Rocklin, of which one son and two daughters are still living. Elmer Lauri Kestie of Hockinson, the youngest, was fifteen when his parents died. Elizabetti Norby of Vancouver (a widow), next to the oldest, is in her eighties. Eufemia Fanny Ferry lives in Milwaukie, Oregon. The other children were Linea, Vilho, Johan, Samueli

OTTO STEPHANIA KESTIE (cont.)

and (still-born) Mami Amanda.

Otto and his brothers, Sam and Oscar, ran a granite quarry in Rocklin, California. Some of their granite was used in the capitol building in Sacramento.

7. (immediate kin):(father and mother not given)

(spouse): Maria Elizabetti Takaneva

(sons): Vilho (deceased)
Johan (deceased)
Samueli (deceased)
Elmer Lauri

(daughters): Elizabetti Kestie Norby
Linea (deceased)
Eufemia Fanny Ferry
Mami Amanda (still-born)

(brothers): Samuel Kestie
Otto Kestie

(sisters) / (others):(none given)

1. (name): ADOLPH G. KETOLA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Ketola children

4. (birth date): December 23, 1876 - June 18, 1951

5. (born at): Hailuoto, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Sensitivity, blended with a witty and enterprising nature would probably best describe the spirit of Adolph Ketola. Even during his youth in Hailuoto, Finland, his need for adventure was filled by stories of a growing land of opportunity and a new life. That need culminated at the age of nineteen, when he gathered what money he could and set off on the arduous journey to the United States. Directionless, yet undaunted by the challenge, when he landed in America in 1896, Adolph traversed the countryside, working at a variety of jobs. From the rugged labor of the sawmills, to the dangerous mines of Rock Springs, Wyoming, he experienced diversities of both trade and environment for a period of ten years. Not only were there problems of finding work and a place to live, but adjustments to the language, customs and ideals of the American people. His resolve was truly tested as he struggled to find his niche. In 1906 he found it, when he purchased a farm three miles north of Hockinson, from Silas Ward, and joined the growing Finnish population of that area. For Adolph, it was the perfect coupling of the old and the new. He could now enjoy the solace of those who spoke his native tongue and shared the difficulties of adjustment.

ADOLPH G. KETOLA (cont.)

Within a year, he had built a two-story farm house and established the friendships which would last him his lifetime.

To describe Adolph Ketola singularly would be relating to only one-half of the man. Annie Perala was also born in Hailuoto, Finland - December 23, 1876 - and emigrated in 1906. She was working in Portland when she entered his life. They were married there in March of 1908. Soon after the wedding, Annie began to wonder if she hadn't made a mistake. From Portland, they had to take the train to Battle Ground. They then had to carry their belongings and walk, first along a section of railroad track, then along a muddy road with planks for a sidewalk. It was springtime and the new Mrs. Ketola was terrified of the snakes lying along the planks. (There were no such demons in her native land). Coyotes and other wild animals about the area were equally frightening to her. Her intial impressions were soon set aside when she saw the fine new home and farmland. She knew it was where she belonged. The Ketolas had fond memories and reminisced with humor at those first days.

Adolph worked a milk route covering parts of the Hockinson and Finn Hill areas. The milk was delivered to the Battle Ground train depot and sent off to Vancouver for processing. He used that money-earned to buy an additional twenty acres of land from the Baker family. One incident, in connection with this side-line, stands out as testimoney to the extent of his neighbors' friendship. He was rounding up the team one morning, when he discovered that one of his horses had fallen into an abandoned well and died. Without hesitation, a neighbor loaned him a horse, until Adolph could buy another. Adolph was an avid reader of history, but also possessed a very progressive attitude toward life. His sense of adventure was filled anew during that era of inventiveness which brought great changes. He kept abreast of those innovations; having a Model-T Ford in 1916 and a Crosley battery-radio in 1926.

Adolph and Annie loved children; besides their own two sons and six daughters, they raised two foster-sons. Everet and Emil Koski were part of the Ketola family for eight years, which included their graduation from Gravel Point School. Mr. Ketola's fun-loving demeanor brought him great popularity with the neighboring children and he responded in kind. In the thirties, he developed a park on his property along Salmon Creek. He and the local boys built a dam at the beginning of each summer, using dirt-filled gunnysacks. The diving pool was such a success that Adolph carried the idea even further. He built dressing rooms, cooking facilities, chairs, tables, and an elevated platform with a podium for outdoor church services. "Ketola's Park" became well known throughout the area and was used for both church services and private picnicking.

The Ketola's interest as a family centered about the Hockinson area. They were charter members of the Hockinson Finnish Congregational Church. Adolph helped in the remodeling of the church building. The combination of Adolph's wit and Annie's unwavering spiritual faith made both their family and social lives enjoyable and meaningful. They are remembered as respected members of the community and local pioneers.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Annie E. (Perala) Ketola Aug. 23, 1884 - March 3, 1949
(children): (two sons and six daughters - not named)
(brothers and sisters): (none given)
(others): foster sons Everet Koski and Emil Koski (no dates given)

1. (name): WILLIAM KIIVE

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): MRS. LEO W. KIIVE

4. (birth date): August 29, 1886 - January 31, 1965

5. (born at): Largo, Estonia

6. (moved to / occupied as):

William's father (William) was a ship-captain and, like his father, he left home at fourteen to go to sea. He did not work his father's ship; instead, he sailed aboard vessels bound from England to Australia and later worked aboard steamers. One of the Grace Liners brought him to America. His transition to shipyard worker is not clear, but sailors jumped ship quite commonly in those years to take up life on this country's shores. He worked during WWI at New Port News ship yard in Virginia. Lovisa Loukkonen - born July 4th, 1891 in Viipuri, Finland - became his bride in 1918. Lovisa had two relatives in America; her sister Alina Jamsa and niece Aune Anderson of Astoria, Oregon. She had settled in in Aberdeen, Washington and was working as a maid until 1918, when she moved to Portland, Oregon. The Kiive's had one son - Leo William; born December 3, 1920.

The family moved to Hockinson in 1922 and survived in a tent for the first winter. William started an auto repair shop and gas station. His was the first tow-truck in Hockinson. He also built and drove the first school bus for Hockinson. During WWII, William worked at the Vancouver Shipyard as a marine machinist. The need for a volunteer fire department was answered first by William, Walter Kansa, John Uusitalo, and John Heikka, with William as their chief. He belonged to both the U.F.K.B.&S. and the Odd Fellows Lodges of Hockinson. Lovisa also belonged to the Finnish Lodge and, it was said, she never bought bread - choosing always to to bake her own - judged the best for miles around.

William was widowed in 1959 and married Lyyli Johnson in 1962. He then moved to Ilwaco, Washington, where he lived until his death, at age seventy-eight, January 31, 1965.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): WILLIAM KIIVE

(mother): (not given)

(spouse): Lovisa (Loukkonen) Kiive - Viipuri, Finland - Born July 4, 1891 Died Mar. 12, 1959.

(son): Leo William Kiive Dec. 3, 1920

(daughters): (none)

(brothers and sisters): (none given)

(others): Lyyli Johnson (second wife)

1. (name): Peter Kopra

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Hilda Kopra Taylor, daughter

4. (birth date): July 7, 1864 - Feb. 7, 1914; Brush Prairie, WA

5. (born at): Kivenapaa, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Peter and Anna Kopra had three children while living in Finland, but the second born, Antti, died in his first year. Peter Kopra immigrated in 1891 and traveled to Mendicino, California to dig for gold. When he saw how little opportunity there really was in gold mining, he looked for other work and got a job making ties for the railroad. Wife Anna followed Peter to California in 1893 with their two children, John and Jalmari (Elmer). A fourth child, Emilija Wilhelmina, was born in Mendicino. The family moved to Hockinson the following year and lived with the Johnsons for two years, before buying their own place. Another son, Franz Oskar, came along in 1896, but they lost their daughter Emilija, in 1897, at the age of two. They acquired eighty acres, on which they built a house, two barns and other outbuildings.

Peter was Minister of his own church, known as the Kopra Church and ministered their until his demise. He also hauled cream to Brush Prairie, as did many of his neighbors. Anna was a mid-wife and treated many folks' ills when the local doctor wasn't available.

John, the eldest, lived as a bachelor in Brush Prairie until his death in 1951. Jalmari (Elmer) married Rose Jokela and was living in Seattle at the time of his death in 1969. Franz Oskar taught at Mountain View School for two years, before being drafted into WWI. After returning from the service, he taught for three more years at Salmon Falls School. Franz Oskar married Beulah Pekkula of Astoria and begat a son, Franz. Franz then took his new family to Boise, Idaho where he worked as a bookkeeper until his death in 1940.

Five more children were born in Hockinson:
-Hilma Kristiina, who died at the age of four.
-Helen Jenni (Larson), now living in LaCenter, Washington and mother to Patricia and Donna Mae, who are both married.
-Antti Albert, who was married to Emma Hendrickson and lived in Seeley Lake, Montana until his death in 1977.
-Hilda, who lives on the family home place and has one son, Robert; a sports reporter in Bellevue, Washington with one son named David.
-Walter Alfred, who was married to Maud Patterson and lived in Seattle, Washington at the time of his death in 1965.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Anna Hippelainen — Aug. 8, 1866 Tonteri, Finland; Aug. 25, 1943 Brush Prairie, WA

(sons):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John | (Terijoki, Finland) | Sep. 16, 1886 - Feb. 2, 1951 |
| Antti | " " | Aug. 4, 1888 - Feb. 10, 1889 |
| Jalmari | " " | Mar. 2, 1891 - Jul. 26, 1969 |
| Franz Oskar | | Sep. 2, 1896 - June 7, 1940 |

PETER KOPRA (cont.)
(sons):(cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Nestor Waldemar | Oct. 30, 1898 - July 10, 1958 |
| Antti Albert | Aug. 14, 1906 - Mar. 11, 1977 |
| Walter Alfred | June 22, 1912 - Dec. 18, 1965 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Emilija Wilhemiina | July 19, 1895 - Nov. 3, 1897 |
| Hilma Kristiina | June 22, 1900 - July 22, 1904 |
| Helen Jenni (Larson) | Sep. 18, 1904 |
| Hilda Amelia | Apr. 22, 1909 |

(brothers / sisters / others): (none given)

1. (name): Samuel Kriko

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Alina (Kriko) Madison

4. (birth date): (not given)

5. (born at): (not given)

6. (moved to / occupied as):
The Kriko family moved to Hockinson from Winlock, Washington in 1919. They bought the Litherland home. Samuel and Emma Kriko had five daughters and two sons. Samuel was a very good carpenter. He was noted to have built the first of the long chicken houses and the first brooder shed in Clarke County. The Krikos raised chickens and their flock soon began producing caseloads of eggs. Samuel also built the Hockinson Co'op Store, which is still in use as a grocery. Samuel died in 1929 and Emma died much later, in 1944.

Their son Alfones Kriko and his wife Lillian still live on the Hockinson farm. They have built a new home and barn on the place. Alfones sisters Alma (Kriko) Simonson and Agda (Kriko) Pietila live close by. The eldest and youngest girls of the family have since passed on. Alina (Kriko) Madison, the third youngest child of Samuel and Emma, lives in Woodland, Washington. The youngest boy, Alfred Kriko, lives in Portland, Oregon.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Emma (maiden name not given) Kriko

(sons): Alfones Kriko and Alfred Kriko (no dates given)

(daughters):
(unnamed eldest)-deceased
Alma (Kriko) Simonson (no dates given)
Agda (Kriko) Pietila (no dates given)
Alina (Kriko) Madison (circa 1914)
Irene (Kriko) Salmela (deceased)

(brothers / sisters / others): (none given)

1. (name): ANDREW LAHDENPERA

2. (addtnl. name info.): Finnish given name Antti

3. (source of bio.): son Ano

4. (birth date): March 13, 1872 - Died circa 1956

5. (born at): Siikajoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Andrew Lahdenpera was a nineteen year-old "huutalan poikka" - indentured farm servant - when he left to seek his fortune in America. He traveled directly to Astoria and worked as a fisherman. He bought stock in the Union Fisherman's Coop Packing Company and became a member of the Finnish Brotherhood Lodge of Astoria (Nov. 3, 1892). Andrew related to his sons his memory of the big flood of the 1890s, when he pulled a wooden bar stool out of the Columbia River and later shortened it for use in working on his fishing nets. His boys learned to walk by pushing that stubby bar stool in front of them. Andrew remembered watching a building flowing out to sea with a rooster perched atop it; crowing loudly into oblivion.

Tilda Jylha - born in Finland on July 11, 1882, of Juho and Maja Liisa Jylha - became Andrew's bride in 1903. She bore him four sons, of which Leo and Lauri were born in 1905 and 1906 in Astoria. On July 2, 1908, Andrew bought a farm in Hockinson from Charles Kauttu. Both he and Tilda transferred their U.F.K.B.&S. memberships and became charter members of Hockinson's lodge. Sons Albert and Ano were born on the Hockinson place in 1913 and 1918. Remember the term "huutalan poikka"? Well, John Kuivola, who had been a "talon poikka" - landowner's son - in Finland, ended up working for Andrew in Hockinson. As they say, "Only in America.." Andrew reduced the size of his holdings by selling some of his land, before the folks took a place in town in 1947, leaving Ano and Lauri to manage the farm. Tilda passed away and Andrew stayed on until 1954. For the final two years of his life, until 1956, he returned to be with his boys on the farm.

Leo, their first son, graduated from Washington State College during the depression, then returned to the farm until better times could provide a job away from home. Now deceased, he lived most of his adult life in the eastern part of the state. He worked for the Fedral Bureau of Reclamation and had four years of military service.

Lauri, a bachelor, struck out on his own and served in the military for four years during WWII. When the folks left in 1947 he returned to stay with Ano on the home place, where he remained until his death.

Albert worked at several semi-skilled jobs, one of which was bridge tender. He managed to buy a separate farm on 119th street and married Helen Harila, Esther Hakala's sister. They had one daughter, who is married and has two pre-teen sons.

Ano has always lived on the home place. He came into the world with the help of midwife Johanna Nelson, to whom he attributes the unique spelling of his first name. Ano was a bachelor until 1974, when he married the widow Amanda (Eddy) Pietila. Amanda left for her reward in 1981, leaving Ano alone once again on the Lahdenpera farm. He enjoys visits from his brother's family and his life in Hockinson, surrounded by good friends and neighbors.

ANDREW LAHDENPERA (cont.)

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Tilda Jylha — Sep. 11, 1882 - 1954

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Leo | Aug. 29, 1905 - 1978 |
| Lauri | Dec. (?), 1906 - 1972 |
| Albert | Aug. 29, 1913 |
| married: Helen Harela | |
| children: One daughter and two grandsons. | |
| Ano | Aug. 22, 1918 |

(daughters / brothers / sisters / others: (none given)

1. (name): CHARLES LASSILA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Arthur Z. Lassila

4. (birth date): October 30, 1862

5. (born at): Kalvea, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Charles Lassila was a passenger on the first Northern Pacific Railroad cross-country run to Portland, Oregon in 1887. He met and married Sofia Eskola in Portland and started their family with daughter Lillie and Son Walfred. They moved to Finn Hill, in Hockinson, in 1892. There they added seven more children to the family - Eddie, Marie, Helen, Josephine, Lucille, Arthur, and Edith - all born between 1897 and and 1907.

Charles was an excellent carpenter and cabinet maker. He built the first Lutheran Church in Hockinson and was usually employed as a homebuilder. The going wage was twenty-five cents and hour for a ten hour day. Room and board were included, since transportation standards didn't allow for daily travel to and from a ten hour job. The children (or anyone else, to their knowledge) never heard their father utter a cuss-word or partake of any alcoholic beverage. He used to tell his family, "If you do not take the first drink of alcohol you will never crave for the second one".

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Sofia Eskola - (no particulars) - Portland, Oregon

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Walfred | Apr. 3, 1892 |
| Wife: Catherine Colleary (no particulars) | |
| Daughter: Patricia Lassila Saikeo | |
| Eddie | Feb. 29, 1897 |
| Arthur | June 18, 1905 |

CHARLES LASSILA (cont.)

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Lillie | Sep. 15, 1890 |
| Marie | Aug. 11, 1899 |
| Helen | Feb. 4, 1901 |
| Josephine | Aug. 7, 1902 |
| Lucille | Feb. 11, 1904 |
| Edith | Dec. 14, 1907 |

(brothers / sisters / others: (none given)

1. (name): August Lehto
--The Jennie (Lehto-Korhonen) Wayne Story--

2. (addtnl. name info.): Original Finnish name was Pitkanen

3. (source of bio.): Victor Lehto - Trudi Gustafson and Jennie Wayne (Written by Jennie Wayne)

4. (birth date): 05/26/1864 - Died circa 1944 at age 80.

5. (born at): Kuusaamo, Finland in the area of Lehto

6. (moved to / occupied as):
August Lehto and his cousin Andrew Lehto, both lived in Kuusaamo, Finland - close to the Russian border and a little south of the Artic Circle. When they emigrated from there to America they were just fifteen years old. In January of 1880 they hired a man with a canoe-type sharp-keeled sled, drawn by a reindeer. It had room for the three men and their packs. They sledded north into Norway to the fresh-water port of North Cape. There they boarded a small passenger ship bound for Liverpool, England. From there, the Atlantic crossing was marred by illness, probably seasickness, and was reportedly uneventful otherwise. They travelled from New York to San Francisco by train, then on to Astoria, Oregon by ocean liner.

They had been provided with tickets to get to the Matt Ahola ranch in Klickitat, Washington. They met some Finnish fishermen from Centerville, Washington in Astoria, and were told that they could easily get there; by just going to The Dalles and up over the hill to Centerville. They went by steam boat (the only available transportation) to The Dalles. They weren't told that their destination was across the Columbia River from there and that it carried them no farther! However, it did include a night's lodging at Umatilla House. They were directed by the information on their ticket along the route, since many they contacted did not speak Finnish. The hotel manager took their ticket, but the language barrier made it difficult for them to explain their final destination to him. Hearing the word Klickitat, he directed them to the ferry crossing and motioned toward the other side. Twisting and turning his hands, he showed them that they would have to climb a winding road up the hill over there.

It was the first week of June, a few days after August's sixteenth birthday. All their clothes were made of heavy home-spun wool and even their home-made boots were heavy leather. On the other side of the Columbia, they cached their packs in some fence-corner rock boxes.

AUGUST LEHTO (cont.)

They carried their coats and boots, and walked in their heavy wool socks to the top of the hill. Gazing into the valley below, August said, "There it is!", pointing to a group of buildings. At the foot of the mountain they walked straight through fields and pastures. As if by instinct, bypassing several other places, they arrived at the fence of the Ahola ranch. They were climbing through the fence to head straight for the house, when a voice from behind startled them. A question in Finnish boomed through the air, "Where do you young fellows think you are going?" When they got over the shock, August turned to the man and said that they had planned to seek lodging at that house. The man said, "Go ahead, I live there." Augusta Karoliina Ahola was twelve years old when the Lehto cousins arrived at her home. Her family had left Finland when she was four, arriving in 1877. When she was twenty-seven she married August Lehto. August was self-educated, but his bride had received her primary schooling in the Happy Home School in Centerville and attended junior college at St. Mary's Academy.

August and Augusta Lehto had nine children. Victor was born first, in 1896, in the Ahola home. After moving onto a ranch in Centerville, five more children were born; Vivian, Martha, Carl, Frank and Ida. August then moved the family to Clark County in 1907. August, Jennie and Gertrude were born in the area along Venersborg Road then known as Brush Prairie, now Battle Ground. August traded properties with Allen McClavey in 1909. Jennie was born March 20th, 1912 and the youngest, Gertrude, was also born there, in 1913. Necessary schooling resumed at the Gravel Point School. Most of the shopping was done in Hockinson and the family attended the Apostolic Lutheran Church there. This was still in the horse-and-buggy era.

It was during the flu epidemic of World War I that his dear Augusta died, in 1920, at the age of 52 (August was fifty-six). He turned the farm over to their two oldest sons, Carl and Frank. Young August was just twelve, Jennie eight, and Gertrude six years old. Three years later, he married again; to Hilma Ostrom from Astoria. Hilma Ostrom was aunt to Mamie (Hannus) Kananen and Sally (Hannus) Bartlett. Jennie and Gertrude then moved to Astoria, where Jennie graduated from Astoria High School in 1929. August and Hilma built a house in Hockinson in 1928, where the original Sanberg Blacksmith Shop had been before it burned down. It was a three-story affair, with the sauna and garage taking up the ground floor, a rental apartment on the second floor and their own quarters on the top floor. Sandberg's second shop was on the north side of 159th street. August became a chanter in the Apostolic Lutheran Church in Hockinson and was also an elder.

Hilma died in 1930 and August married again two years later; to Hulda Mikkala from Astoria. Hulda was good at raising flowers. Her favorite spot was at the east wall of the building. Sometimes she managed lovely pansy faces year 'round. They grew the only pampas grass in town. It was August's pride and joy. He gave family members dry boquets every year. They enjoyed the sauna company, as usual, on Saturday nights. Hulda also had an organ, on which she played beautiful music for all to hear. The house in Hockinson still stands in its original state, with many improvements to the inherent beauty of the original structure. The J.F. Kings live there presently.

Jennie married Onnie Korhone, eldest son of Werner and Miita Korhonen, in 1935. They moved to Finn Hill, above Hockinson, in 1944. Onnie and Jennie had three sons. Jon was born in Vancouver in 1940.

AUGUST LEHTO (cont.)

David and Lloyd were born in Hockinson in 1945 and 1946. They bought fourteen additional acres of property from Mrs. Zink (a Salmela girl) in 1944. Onnie's mother made them a gift of a milk cow when they first moved to Finn Hill. There was no barn or cow shed, so the cow had to be tied to a tree for milking. Jennie wanted to surprise Onnie by doing the milking, so he wouldn't have the chore to do after coming home from his job. She felt a premonition about handling the critter, but went about tying the cow to the tree. Just then the cow lunged, catching her finger in the knot. The popping noise was like a cracking tree branch. Onnie had to do the milking for more than just that one evening!

Another time, while Jennie was pregnant with David, she bundled up the family washing and walked over to brother Carl's place across Salmon Creek. Little five-year-old Jon tagged along. They had no electricity and Carl's washer seemed the best alternative, even including the walk over and back. Their older sister, Martha, was staying at Carl's while her husband was away in the service. Poor Martha had broken her arm. Jennie wound up washing, not only her bundle of clothes, but Carl's and Martha's as well! Onnie save the rest of the day by picking Jennie up on the way home from his job, so she at least didn't have to carry the wash back across Salmon Creek. She washed clothes at Carl's one last time before getting her own electric washer. After putting in a very tiring day, she began having labor pains while ironing the clothes. David was born then and there, but they were taken to the hospital in an ambulance, where the receiving workers began mistakenly congratulating the driver for delivering the baby enroute. Jennie went back to carrying water from the well, heating it on the stove and scrubbing clothes on a scrub-board, until they were able to bring in electricity.

At three years of age, David disappeared one day. Jennie began searching desperately in all directions. Their dog came to the edge of the field and trotted away down the edge of the road. When she didn't follow, the dog ran back to Jennie in a beckoning fashion -- so she then followed. The dog stopped about half way down the hill. Ahead in a small, swampy, hollow of land was the child. He was stranded on a moss-covered clump in a bog. As she started out to him in the bog, she discoverd it was quicksand! She had to then lay down and crawl to rescue him, as he patiently and wisely waited on his safe little clump of moss.

Jon was just six years old when his cousin Ralph Niskanen came visiting. Jon had gotten a small fishing pole from his parent's for Christmas and the youngsters wanted to go to Johnson Creek to try their luck. Jennie cautioned them to stay out of the water as she made up a lunch for them. Soon after they had left, she heard a loud wailing sound from outside and investigated. The two boys were running toward the house with only their shorts on, crying and moaning pitifully. A swarm of yellow-jackets were in close pursuit. They were too hysterical to heed her shouts for them to fall to the ground. Their poor little crew-cut heads were covered down to their shoulders with bees. Disregarding her own danger, Jennie scraped and dug the bees off them and smeared the boys with mud. Ralph's ear lobe swelled up to be an awful sight. There was no car or telephone at the house, so she went to the neighbor's to call the doctor. He prescribed witch hazel, but lacking that, he told her to use baking soda paste. As usual, the ordeal was soon past, but in this case never forgotten. Both boys harbored a dread of bees from that day forward.

AUGUST LEHTO (cont.)

For all the trials of those days, Jennie looks back upon them as treasured, happy memories and her children brought her great joy. They sold the place on Finn Hill in 1950 and bought one east of Battle Ground. Her husband Onnie passed away in 1956, leaving Jennie with the three boys. She managed as a widow until all three were graduated from Battle Ground High School.

BUCK AND JENNIE MARRY

Though no one had an inkling of Lauri Waine's later entry into the family through marriage to Jennie in later years, Jennie's father, August often watched 'Buck' working his team of horses -- admiring the way he handled them. Lauri 'Buck' Wayne had been single for fifty-five years and was living on the place where his folks had raised him, when he finally relinquished his bachelorhood to marry the widow Korhonen. "I used to look over at the Waine place from the porch of the Apostolic Lutheran Church (now the First Church of Christ). Seeing the lovely fruit orchard in bloom, I thought it was just simply beautiful -- never dreaming that I would end up living there." It was 1964 when they married; Jon had already taken himself a wife and David was service age. Lloyd married Linda Orthmeyer in 1966. They live in a lovely home in Battleground and have one boy, Dean. The boys thought very highly of their stepfather from the beginning. The 'Waynes' built a new home on the property in 1967 and have lived very happily together.

Some tragedies marred the intervening years. Almost a year after Buck and Jennie were married, David was in the service - only twenty years old - when he was killed in a motorcycle accident in Germany. David had become chums with an English exchange student, who had written to the Waynes about having become friends with their son. That letter and the notice of David's accident arrived on the same day. Jon's marriage, of which his daughter Shelly - now twenty years old - was born, ended in divorce. Jon later married Violet (Lahti) Frahm and now lives on the Herbert Lahti place. He had his own business, 'Jon's Body Shop', and did well until he underwent a stroke in 1981.

The new generation grandchildren, Shelly and Dean are the latest pride and joy of the family.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. (name): | HULDA JOHANNA (RAPAKKO) LEHTO |
| 2. (addtnl. name info.): | Her middle name was in honor of the midwife, Johanna Kankkonen Nelson and her maiden name (Rapakko) translates to "mudhole" in Finnish. |
| 3. (source of bio.): | Mrs. Trude Gustafson, oldest daughter. |
| 4. (birth date): | August 23, 1899 - April 2, 1975 |
| 5. (born at): | Brush Prairie -(Finn Hill)- Washington |
| (near): | In the place called "Pyhan Hengen Kuru", or "Holy Ghost Gulch" - due to the inhabitants' expressed faith in God. |

HULDA JOHANNA (RAPAKKO) LEHTO(cont.)

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Hulda lived with her parents on the Rapakko homestead, other than when she worked in Portland and Astoria in her teens. At age eighteen, she married Victor Alexander Lehto. The firstborn of sixteen children was a son, Norman Alexander - October 28, 1918. At the time, they were living with Victor's parents, but they moved onto their own farm after Victor finished his army service. It was just across Salmon Creek from Victor's folks' place. Gertrude arrived to bless their lives January 24, 1920 - the first of the family to be born on the Victor Lehto farm in Brush Prairie. She was followed by Robert Eugene; August 14, 1921 and Milton Arnold; November 28, 1922. In 1924 the family moved to Centerville, Washington, where three more daughters were added to the family; Mildred Augusta (Puranen) - August 12, 1924, Sylvia Caroline (Harlow) - March 18, 1926 and Elma Arlene (Andruss) - March 19, 1928.

Victor made a deal for a farm northwest of Hockinson and moved the family there for a few years, but the depression era included them in its grasp and they had to give up that place. Mervin August was born there November 10, 1929; followed by another son, Kenneth Vaughn, April 29, 1932. The family returned to the original homeplace where Gertrude had been born. They moved in the day before her fourteenth birthday, in January of 1934. Gertrude helped Dr. W.D. Clark deliver six more children from her mother between that time and until Gertrude, herself married and left home at age twenty. The first of them, Laura Louise (Johnson), was born April 15, 1934.

Hulda had developed an outward goiter which grew so huge that it finally began to hinder her breathing. In October of 1934 she was operated on and large lobes of the goiter were found to have grown into her lungs. It was many years before she fully recovered from that surgery. She was not deterred, however, from continuing to bear children and to raise and care for her family. Dorothy Alice (Kay); July 12, 1935 - Layton Russel; May 10, 1937 - Raymond Leroy; January 8, 1939 - Neva May (Shelton); December 16, 1939 and Sharon Mikina (Drago); February 2, 1941 were born at home. During the short time that the folks lived in Ridgefield, the last child, Wilburt Warren was born at Vancouver Memorial Hospital; May 20, 1943.

After twenty-five years of childbearing, when Wilburt was six months old, his mother entrusted his care to one of his older sisters and Hulda turned her energies to the war effort. She joined two of her daughters and her husband at the Vancouver Shipyard, where they worked throughout WWII. Her boss was so proud of her work, also given her past record and her age, that he had her written up in the shipyard newsletter. In the article, he stated, "Whenever I get young women on my crew and they complain that the work is too hard, I take them to meet Hulda, with her sweet smile, and tell them how many children she's had before working here. The young ladies no longer complain."

The family bought the old Mattila place on Finn Hill in 1948 and it soon was alive with the voices of her children and grandchildren at play. Hulda loved children and treated the neighboring children even as her own. Any day or evening they were well supplied with loving portions of goodies - bread, cake, cookies, pies, milk, punch, coffee- all the time listening to their joys and woes and offering aid to their aches and pains. One could also expect to find extra heads on the pillows of the upstairs beds any given evening - not just the children, but also grown-up friends. Someone was always over to visit the Lehtos.

HULDA JOHANNA (RAPAKKO) LEHTO(cont.)

Baseball was played in the harvested-off hayfield, basketball in the chickenhouse and turns were taken on the bag-swing in the barn.

Ten years later, they moved back to Centerville, Washington with just two of the remaining children. How she yearned to be back on Finn Hill, with all her children nearby. Still, she made hundreds of friends in Centerville and Goldendale. Soon dozens of kids were stopping by from all around town to see her and enjoy her goodies, which, by then, were enhanced with large boxes of the best of korpus (Finn-toast) - brought from the Astoria Bakery by her sons and daughters.

Alexander and Hulda celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at the Hockinson Odd Fellows Hall; December 29, 1967. Several hundred friends and relatives came to show their respect and admiration. They were married sixty eight years when Hulda died on April 2nd, 1975.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Peter Olaf Rapakko (see same)

(mother): Hilma Warila Rapakko (see above)

(spouse): Victor Alexander Lehto (no dates and lineage)

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Norman Alexander | Oct. 28, 1918 |
| Robert Eugene | Aug. 14, 1921 - Sep. 3, 1982 |
| Milton Arnold | Nov. 28, 1922 |
| Mervin August | Nov. 10, 1929 |
| Kenneth Vaughn | Apr. 29, 1932 |
| Layton Russel | May 10, 1937 |
| Raymond Leroy | Jan. 8, 1939 |
| Wilburt Warren | May 20, 1943 - Apr. 28, 1968 (Hockinson plane wreck) |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Gertrude Johanna (Gustafson) | Jan. 24, 1920 |
| Mildred Augusta (Puranen) | Aug. 12, 1924 |
| Sylvia Caroline (Harlow) | Mar. 18, 1926 |
| Elma Arlene (Andruss) | Mar. 19, 1928 |
| Laura Louise (Johnson) | Apr. 15, 1934 |
| Dorothy Alice (Kay) | July 12, 1935 |
| Neva May (Shelton) | Dec. 16, 1939 |
| Sharon Mikina (Drago) | Feb. 2, 1941 |

(brothers and sisters): (see Peter Olaf Rapakko)
(others): (none given)

1. (name): JOHN ABRAM LEHTO

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Sally Bartlett

4. (birth date): July 20, 1848 - (?)

JOHN ABRAM LEHTO (cont.)

5. (born at): Kemijarvi, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Twenty-five year old John Abram Lehto, of Kemijarvi, Finland moved from Hancock, Michigan in 1873 to be the first of the Brush Prairie homesteaders. His bride was Johanna Korppila of Pyhajoki, Finland - born 1847. They had three boys - John, Charlie and Andrew. John Abram was an active minister of the gospel. They built their holdings to include a prune orchard and drier and some cattle. No relatives are known to survive this particular Lehto family.

1. (name): JOHN & IDA LEHTONEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Hanna (Lehtonen) Oja

4. (birth date): (not given)
5. (born at): Hinnerjoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
John and Ida Lehtonen arrived in Hockinson in June, 1928. At the time, they were both forty-seven years of age and still had six of their twelve children living with them. They bought a forty-five acre farm from C. Salmela, Sr. and lived their until both of them died, John in January and Ida in June, of 1981. They enjoyed living in the mild climate of Hockinson, after having lived in Finland for twenty three years, and twenty-four years in Minnesota. Ida often remarked how nice it was for her to see Mt. Saint Helens' snow at a comfortable distance and not have to wade through the stuff.
The twelve Lehtonen children in order of birth are:

Hilja, a cook, passed away in 1976.

Larry, a deep sea fisherman and machine shop owner of Hemet, California.

Ida, a housewife, passed away in 1967.

Helmi, a bookeeper, passed away in 1984.

Hilma, a bakery worker, now lives in Portland, Oregon.

Hilda, a cook, now lives in Portland, Oregon.

Hannah, a postal worker and pilot, now lives in Portland.

Levi, a sawmill operator, passed away in 1967.

Irja, a musician and office worker, now lives in Vancouver.

Elsie, a schoolteacher, now lives in Camas, Washington.

Esther, a beautician, now lives in Amboy, Washington.

1. (name): HILDA SOPHIA (PIETILA) MARTIN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): JOHN PIETILA AND LILLIAN KERANEN

4. (birth date): (not given)

5. (born at): (not given)

6. (moved to / occupied as): (not given)

7. (immediate kin):

(father): (not given)

(mother): MARIA LIISA PIETILA

(spouse): (not given)

(sons): (not given)

(daughters):

Lillian S. Keranen June 25, 1914
Married: Eino A. Keranen (1945)
Sons: Kenneth A. Keranen 1945
Alan R. Keranen 1948
Robert J. Keranen 1955

Verna Christina Martin 1917 - 1945

Helen Marie Nelsen 1926
Married: Roland C. Nelson (1949)
Sons: Craig C. 1951
Eric W. 1953
Brent E. 1956
Daughters: Kristine M. 1950
Lauren J. 1958

Evelyn Jean Coffey 1930
Married: Kyle W. Coffey
Sons: Ky Martin 1956
Alex 1963
Daughters: Melanie D. 1956

(brothers / sisters / others:) (none given)

1. (name): ALFRED ANDREW MATTILA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): S. Marie Mattila, daugter-in-law of Alfred and Emma Mattila, widow of Andrew Mattila

4. (birth date): April 21, 1875 - died July 11, 1938

ALFRED ANDREW MATTILA (cont.)

5. (born at): Kannus, Vasanlääni, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Alfred Andrew Mattila was born April 21, 1875 in Kannus, Vasanlääni, Finland. He immigrated to Fitchberg, Massachusetts, in the early 1890s. There, on November 22, 1896, he married another Finnish immigrant, Emma Josephine Roiko, born November 19, 1875 in his home town of Kannus. She immigrated about the same time as Alfred and worked in a yardage manufacturing mill. Emma visited Finland in 1897, and their first son, Nelo, was born there. When she and Nelo returned to America in 1898, the family moved to Diamondville, Wyoming. Mr. Mattila owned and operated the general store, the saloon and the livery stable. He was granted his American citizenship on September 3, 1904. Their two remaining sons were born in Diamondville - Andrew in 1900 and Sanfred in 1901. The family moved to Calumet, Michigan in 1907, where Mr. Mattila operated a movie theatre.

The family moved to Hockinson in 1910 and bought a farm east of town. Alfred operated a general merchandise store in Hockinson. In the early 1930s the farm was sold and they moved into town, where Alfred died - July 11, 1938. Emma lived alone in the home until she suffered a stroke in 1954 and had to move in with her son Andrew. She died November 11, 1964 in a Portland, Oregon nursing home.

Nelo Mattila married Freda Mauke, daughter of Reinhard and Christina Mauke of Hockinson. Their daughter Louise (Thogerson) was born in February, 1927. Nelo passed away August 18, 1964 in Hockinson. They were blessed with five grandchildren and Freda enjoyed their companionship very much in her later years.

Andrew William Mattila married Senya Marie Koski January 1, 1927. Their son, Alfred (Fred) Andrew Mattila was born March 25, 1843 in Portland, Oregon. Daughter Sharon Lee (McCormick) was also born there - June 12, 1939. Andrew died July 10, 1982 in Portland.

Sanfred (Sandy) Mattila married Marie Reinikka. They had one daughter, Lorraine (Lonnie)(McGuire), born January 2, 1927. Sanfred died December 13, 1953 in Portland, Oregon.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother unknown)

(spouse): Emma Josephine Roiko Nov. 19, 1875 - Nov. 11, 1964

(sons):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nelo (Niilo) Mattila | Finland | 1897 - Aug. 18, 1964 |
| Andrew (Antti) William | June 18, | 1900 - July 10, 1982 |
| Sanfred (Sandy) | Nov. 1, | 1901 - Dec. 13, 1953 |

(daughters): (none)

(brothers):
William Mattila - (born in Finland) was a farmer who died in Hockinson in the mid-thirties.

(sisters) / (others): (unknown)

1. (name): CHRISTINA (Martilla) MAUKE

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Freda (Mauke) Mattila

4.(born): 1882 in Finland - (died): 1914 in Hockinson
5. (born at): (unknown)

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Christina came to the U.S. in 1893 with a note pinned to her coat. She was met in New York and taken to South Dakota, where she worked in a boarding house.
Reinhard Mauke was born in Saxony, Germany in 1868. His father brought him to the U.S. when he was 14, because his father wanted to avoid compulsory military service for his son. His father later returned to Germany. Reinhard also wound up in South Dakota; working first as a slaughter boy in a slaughter house, then as a butcher. Reinhard was a boarder at the place where Christina began working. They were married and had two children, Myrtle and Freda, in South Dakota. They left Watertown, SD in 1905 and came to Hockinson, where three more children were born to them - Alvin, Reuben and Marie.
Freda was thirteen and the youngest child was eighteen months old when their mother died at age thirty-three. Reinhard bought a forty acre farm and later added ten acres. The children helped on the farm and the elder children watched over the younger ones. All attended Gravel Point School and most of the shopping was done in Hockinson. Their father, who remained a widower, died at the age of ninety-two. Freda passed away April 5, 1984, leaving Marie as the only remaining member of the original family.

7. (immediate kin): (father and mother not given)

(spouse): Reinhard Mauke

(sons):
Alvin (Abe) Martilla has a son Ronald living in Vancouver, WA.
Reuben

(daughters):
Myrtle
Freda (Mauke) Mattila - (See Nels Mattila)
Marie

(brothers / (sisters) / (others): (no information given)

1. (name): JOHN ALEXANDER MICHELSON

2. (addtnl. name info.): Peratalo before arrival in U.S.

3. (source of bio.): Merle A. Reinikka, great-grandson.

4. (birth date): circa 1865-Aug. 22, 1930

5. (born at): Oulu, Haukipudas, Finland

JOHN ALEXANDER MICHELSON (cont.)

6. (moved to / occupied as):

In 1923 the Finnish population of the Hockinson-Brush Prairie area was increased by a number of families who had been displaced during the founding of the city of Longview. Their farms in the Mount Solo - Kelso region had been effectively cut off by sale of adjacent land to the Long Bell Corporation. It was then to their best interests that they too sell their farmlands for inclusion into the new city. Prominent among those acquiring farms in Clark County was John Alexander Michelson, his wife Sophia and nine of their ten children. John and his wife were both immigrants from Oulu, Finland --he in 1882 and she a year later. Son to Michel Peratalo, John changed his surname to Michelson upon arrival in the U.S. Sophia's maiden name had been Korvala.

John farmed in South Dakota from 1884 to 1886, salmon fished commercially from that time until well after the turn of the century, then settled on the farm at Mount Solo. He was one of the area's most successful and prominent farmers, with the latest in farm equipment and machinery. John shipped his cattle and equipment by train as far as Brush Prairie when he left Mount Solo. Reportedly, people from all about the area gathered at the depot to watch the unloading of Michelson's herd and equipment. The cattle and machinery were then moved to the former Tikka farm in Hockinson. John contracted stomach cancer in his early sixties and repeatedly sought relief at the mineral-spring baths of Carson, Washington. He succumbed to that ailment in his home on August 22, 1930. Sophia owned the farm until her death in 1947. Both are buried at Bethel Lutheran Cemetery in Brush Prairie.

William John, his eldest son (b.1889), bought an adjoining eighty-acre farm near the old China Ditch. William and his wife Hilma raised their family there. Another farm adjoining the homeplace was owned by son Albert Alexander (b.1893) and his wife Engla. Son Otto Arvid (b.1895) lived with his wife Naimi in Clark County and in Portland, Oregon throughout his life.

Henry Carlo (b.1900) and Victor Fredric (b.1901) remained bachelors and worked the family farm following their father's death. Daughter Lizzie Matilda (b.1884) was married before the family's move to Brush Prairie; residing in Quincy, Oregon with her husband Dan Aho and their children. Ida Marianna (b.1897) married Zachary Sakrison and lived as a farm wife on Finn Hill. Lillian Brida (b.1906) lived with her husband William Isaac Ahola on another Finn Hill farm.

Two other daughters -- Hilma Sophia (b.1886) and Hilda Kustava (b.1890) -- were married to the Reinikka brothers, who's family had immigrated from Lappi, Alatornio, Finland. An older brother of the Reinikkas --Edward Matias Reinikka (b.1877)-- farmed in the Brush Prairie area from about 1903 until the mid-twenties. Both couples had owned farms at Mount Solo. Hilma's Husband, Jacob Emil Reinikka (b.1882) died in 1922 - before the sale of the Mount Solo property, leaving her as a young widow with six children. She managed to raise them on a thirty-acre farm, just one-half mile down the road from her parents. Hilma later married a long-time family friend, Otto Hilmer Lindy (b.1885). Otto had immigrated from Toholampi and was well-known throughout Clark County as a well digger. Hilda and her husband Carle William Reinikka (b.1891) had a farm on Fifth Plain Road, where they raised a small family. Hilda and "Bill" were among the founders of Hockinson's U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge and he held numerous elective posts. They raised chickens commercially for several years and Bill also logged.

JOHN ALEXANDER MICHELSON (cont.)

During his latter years, he ran a grader for the Clark County Road Department and the Washington State Highway Commission.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Michel Peratalo

(mother): (not given)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (spouse): | Sophia Korvala | 1860-1947 |
| (sons): | William John | 1889- |
| | Albert Alexander | 1893- |
| | Otto Arvid | 1895- |
| | Henry Carlo | 1900- |
| | Victor Fredrick | 1901- |
| (daughters): | Lizzie Matilda | 1884- |
| | Ida Marianna | 1897- |
| | Lillian Brida | 1906- |
| | Hilma Sophia | 1886- |
| | Hilda Kustava | 1890- |

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): T.M. Niemi

2. (addtnl. name info.): Topias Majaniemi

3. (source of bio.): Vienna A. Lund

4. (born): 1872 - died): 1958

5. (born at): Ahtarin Kylasta, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Topias Niemi came to the U.S.A. about 1892 and was married to Aleksandra (Sandra) Holkolain in Chicago in 1985. Topias met Sandra when he lived in her mother's boarding house. Sandra's family left Finland for Saskatchewan, Canada. After the death of her father, the family moved to Chicago, where her mother ran the boarding house, with the help of the older girls. Sandra had four sisters - Hilda Arola and Kate Winter of Hockinson (both deceased) - Mrs. Saari of Peace River, Canada (deceased) - Mrs. Saari's twin sister (deceased). Sandra also had a brother (name unknown).

They moved to Rock Springs, WY in 1896, and on to Hockinson late in 1908 (Finn Hill). Topias became a U.S. Citizen 1900. They were members in good standing of the Apostolic Lutheran Church. Topias and five friends who worked the coal mine in Wyoming planned and saved toward their own farms. Conrad Ring and Mr. Nikkola settled in the Hockinson area near Topias. Mr. Kangas settled near Cutler City on the Oregon coast, where his two sons now live. Mr. Lassila moved to Mollala, OR. Topias and Sandra lived on the farm until 1937, when Richard bought it.

T.M. NIEMI (cont.)

The folks kept one acre, where they lived in retirement until their deaths. Martin sold the farm and now lives in that home.

7. (immediate kin): (Father & Mother remained in Finland)

(spouse): Aleksandra Holkola Majaniemi
(Sandra) Born Finland (1879) - Died (1951) Hockinson

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Sons): | Richard | (1896-1968) | Hockinson / Portland |
| | Nels ( Nillo ) | (1900-1977) | Hockinson |
| | Axel | (1903-1977) | Newport, OR / Battle Ground |
| | Martin | (1907- ) | Hockinson |
| | Raymond | (1911- ) | Fairbanks / Lincoln City, OR |
| (daughters): | Katherine | (1898-1971) | Hockinson |
| | Mayme | (1905-1979) | Seattle / Vancouver |
| | Marie | (1909-1978) | Vancouver |
| | Thelma | (1914- ) | Portland |
| | Irene | (1917- ) | Bay Center /Seattle |
| | Esther | (1919- ) | Portland / San Diego |
| | Vienna | (1925- ) | Vancouver |

(brothers): (all remained in Finland - deceased)

(sisters):
Mary Niemi (Majaniemi) born Rock Springs, WY 1878
Died Hockinson 1952 (only known sister)

(others): (none given)

1. (name): PEKKÄ NIIRANEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): Used the first name Peter in U.S.

3. (source of bio.): Adline (Mickey) Knapp, daughter;
Church records in Finland and U.S.

4. (birth date): April 5, 1882 - October 20, 1961

5. (born at): Iisalmi, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Pekkä Niiranen was named after his father Pekkä, who's father, Risto, came from Pohjanmaa. The elder Pekkä was a religious leader in Iisalmi and a landowner. His many farms were lost during wartime; leaving him only one or two family dwellings. He was well liked and socially a very active person. He had one brother, Doctor Lassi Niiranen, in Pielavesi, who's son Ilmari died in Germany during the war.
Anna Sohvia Eskilinen (September 9, 1854 - May 27, 1926) was wife to the elder Pekkä, and bore his six children:
Anna Kaisa Niiranen (June 12, 1883 - 1963) was never married, yet she did have one son - Kalle. Kalle married a girl named Irja and they have five children and a few grandchildren.

PEKKÄ NIIRANEN (cont.)

Olka Maria Niiranen (June 18, 1886 - 1981) moved to America, was married and raised a family, most of whom now live in Utah.
Risto Juhana Heikki Niiranen (May 19, 1888 - ?) moved to America, was married and had one son.
Ales Niiranen (June 10, 1893 - 1962) married Lyydia Balk and raised three children - Lea Irene (Alander), born 1928 - Pauli Johannes Niiranen, born 1931 - and Pentti August Niiranen, born 1935. Pauli and Pentti are bachelors. Lea's children are Risto, Eila, Seija and Anne.
Eelin Niiranen (1895-1977) moved to America at age twenty-one and nearly died in the flue epidemic. She became Mrs. Lahti in a town named Eufala (near Winlock) and shortly became a childless widow. She then married John Jolma (see same) in 1920 and moved to Hockinson about 1926. Her children by that marriage were Ina May (BecK) and Helen (Blay).
Pekkä Niiranen (April 5, 1882 - October 20, 1961 went to Sweden to avoid the Russian army draft and then managed passage to America in 1906.

It is not clear when or where young Pekkä met and married Fanni Maria Hemmilä, but they they began their family in the U.S.

Fanni was born August 26, 1885 in Alavieska, Finland. The family residence is across the present highway from Alavieska in an area called Kähtävä. Fanni was the fourth of seven children born to Jeremias Matinp. Hemmilä and Liisa Antint. (the abbreviations are Finnish):
Hilma Johanna Hemmilä (1878-1899) died single.
Matti Hemmilä (April 19, 1881-?) moved to America in 1905 and married Josefiina Luoman of Sievi, Finland (1883-1956)-(no known children).
Maria Liisa, Alexander, and Agatha Hemillä died as children.
Jeremias Hemmilä (1893-1948), twice married, was childless.

The known trace of the Peter Niiranen family in the U.S. begins at Diamondville, Wyoming. Three children were born to them there: Mary (June 25, 1909 - August 28, 1976), William (Bill) T. (November 13, 1911 - June 1, 1976) and Elizabeth (Betty) H. (March 25, 1914). Peter worked in the mines for about six years. They left for Hockinson around 1915 and the remainder of their nine children were born there:

John (January 4, 1916 - August 2, 1982), Nilo (Nick) (September 21, 1917 - July 17, 1982), Eino (April 30, 1920), Heikki (Henry) (December 13, 1922), Ernest (August 2, 1927 - 1936) and Adline (Mickey) (August 2, 1929). Peter and Fanni and the first three children lived with the Ojala's upon their arrival at Hockinson, then later moved into lodgings on the Kopra property, until they could afford to buy their own home place. It was forty acres between the Wayne and Kopra farms. They became fast friends with all their neighbors and fellow church members. Peter put the land into prune orchard and strawberries and the children helped, as usual, to maintain the place and harvest the crops. Outside help was hired at harvest time and a modest living was eked out of the land. Peter also worked as a powder monkey with Werner Korhonen at the rock crusher on Andrew Johnson's land. Werner was said to have set off the initial blast at the quarry site. They blew what was called coyote holes into the face of the rock to begin the overall blasting and mining process for the rock to feed the rock crusher. Peter also took part in spreading the crushed rock on early roads. He later worked as a carpenter on the construction of Barnes Hospital. Peter lived with his sons on the farm after Fanni had to leave. The boys left, one-by-one and Peter lived alone on the place. He finally sold out and moved into the same rest home as his wife a couple years before his death in 1961.

PEKKÄ NIIRANEN(cont.)

All nine children attended local grade schools and Henry attended Battleground High, but all then moved on to Portland in search of a their future.

MARY NIIRANEN found work as a housekeeper and later married Al Bell - having one son Jerry; now living in California. Mary died in a care home in 1976.

BILL NIIRANEN worked for B.P. Johns' furniture and Nicolai Door factories and married Agness May Allen - having five children (the first of which died at birth). Surviving are: Ronald, Dennis, Gary and Penny. Bill was one of the many locals who played a few months in Hockinson's band. He died in Portland June 11, 1976.

BETTY NIIRANEN found work as a housekeeper and later married Albert Schacher. Bill, Nick, and Eino, in turn, stayed with her as they worked at B.P. Johns. Betty and Albert divorced and she became a special electrician in the Oregon Shipyard - she wired the crows nests when even men had refused the hazardous duty. Later she married Frank Beckert, and had one son - Frank Jr. After being widowed, she was married and widowed again. Betty and her son now live in California.

JOHN NIIRANEN suffered permanent injury from a blow to the head and lived in care homes from early manhood to the time of his death in 1982.

NICK NIIRANEN lived for a while with his sister Betty, then his brother Bill, while working at B.P. Johns and longshoring the Portland docks. He married Dorothy Hubbard and had six children - Richard, Linda, Bryan, Ray, Helen and Jean. After WWII service, he worked for Oregon Steel until his retirement. Nick died shortly after his retirement in 1982.

EINO NIIRANEN worked in the packing plant in Vancouver before leaving home to work at B.P. Johns. He lived for a while with his brothers Nick and Henry in a large apartment nearby. He worked at the Oregon Shipyards for about a year before entering the service. Eino married Lola Davis of Portland and had nine children - Roger, George, Paulette, Rodney, Glenn, Dian, Donald, Cliff and Chris. He retired after thirty-two years as a Portland longshoreman.

HENRY NIIRANEN went to Battleground High and later left home to work in the shipyards, while staying with Nick and Eino in their apartment. After service in the Navy, Henry returned to live with his brothers. He finished his degree in business administration, under the G.I. Bill, while working at B.P. Johns for a couple of years. He then worked for the Veteran's Hospital in Portland for ten years and transferred to the regional offices in that town. During his early years as a government worker, Henry added three two-year associate degrees in accounting, banking and finance in night courses at Portland State. He married Mercedes H. Haupert in 1955 and later adopted two sons. Henry is retired after thirty-eight years of fedral service.

ADLINE (Mickey) NIIRANEN left Hockinson to live with her sister Betty in 1938, because their mother became ill and had to be institutionalized. She lived with Bill and Agnes after Betty moved to California. Mickey quit high school and began working, a few years before her first marriage in 1946. She was divorced in 1963 and moved to California, where she became a beautician. Mickey had her own beauty parlor for three years before she married Gene Knapp in 1973 and returned to Portland, Oregon. Mickey and Gene have no children. Mickey currently works part time as a beautician. Mickey is the Membership Secretary of the Finnish-American Historical Society of the West. Her husband Gene is the special publications and newsletter editor of the society.

1. (name): ERICK NISKANEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Mary Johansen, Solway Johansen, Shirley Mowry and Kenneth Johansen

4. (birth date): August 3, 1883

5. (born at): Vardo, Norway

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Erick Niskanen moved to Hockinson from Gackle, North Dakota in the fall of 1932 and moved back after a few years. After another few years, he moved back again to Hockinson. He bought a forty-acre farm about two miles west of Hockinson. He later sold three-fourths of his holdings and built a house on the remaining ten acres. After that he sold out and moved to Brush Prairie, where he lived in four different homes. His wife was Nannie Anderson; born in Sweden September 4, 1889. Erick's brother, Gust, also moved from Gackle, North Dakota to Hockinson (see same). His brother Charlie stayed in Gackle and his brother John lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Erick and Nannie had one son, Oscar E. Niskanen, who had no offspring. He was born in Gackle in 1910 and died December, 1958 in Clark County, Washington. They had three daughters. Tillie Niskanen McManus was born in 1914 in Gackle and is now living in San Jose, California. She also has no offspring. Ellen was born in 1929 in Gackle and died February, 1980 - having had no offspring - in Clark County, Washington. The third daughter, Mary Niskanen Johansen, wife of Just P. Johansen, had one son and three daughters. They were all born in Portland, Oregon and Brush Prairie, Washington between 1933 and 1940.

7. (immediate kin):
(father) / (mother): (none given)

(spouse): Nannie Anderson Niskanen — Sep. 14, 1889

(sons): Oscar E. Niskanen — Circa 1910 - Dec. 1958

(daughters):
- Tillie Niskanen McManus — Circa 1929
- Ellen Niskanen — Circa 1929 - Feb. 1980
- Mary Niskanen Johanson — (no dates)
  - Just P. Johansen (husband - no dates)

FAMILY OF JUST AND MARY JOHANSEN:
- Kenneth J. Johansen — Apr. 20, 1939
- Shirley J. Johansen — Mar. 25, 1933
- Solway M. Mickelson — Jan. 30, 1938
- Karen N. Walker — Jul. 25, 1940

(brothers):
- John Niskanen of Minneapolis, Minnesota (no dates given)
- Charlie Niskanen of Gackle, North Dakota (no dates given)
- Gust Niskanen of Hockinson, Washington (see same)

(sisters) / (others):(none given)

1. (name): GUST NISKANEN

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none)

3. (source of bio.): Clarence Niskanen; grandson of Gust and son of Arnold

4. (birth date): 1880 - Died 1959

5. (born at): Buumangi, Russia

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Gust Niskanen - born the year 1880 in Bumangi, Russia (died 1959) - came to America in 1888. He lived several years in Minnesota, then moved to North Dakota, where he farmed for more than thirty years. Minnie (Tormanen) Niskanen was born in Lake Norden, South Dakota in 1887 - (died 1973). She married Gust in Ellendale, ND - 1908. They had two children - Arnold, born October 6, 1909 and his sister Lempi born in 1912 - both while the Niskanens lived in North Dakota.

Gust and Minnie came to Hockinson in 1931 and moved on to Astoria in 1934, where they operated a rest home. In 1947 they returned to Hockinson. They were members of the Apostolic Lutheran Church.

Son Arnold married Gertrude (Trudy Lehto) Niskanen in December of 1931. They had three sons - Clarence, born Nov. 1, 1933 - Carl (Dick), born Jan. 19, 1935 and Ralph, born Dec. 30, 1938. In 1940 they moved to North Dakota, where they farmed until 1946, then returned to the Hockinson area. In 1955 they moved to Orchards, Washington - then to Klickitat County. As well as being a good homemaker, Trude also worked at Clark County and Skyline hospitals as a L.P.N. She passed away in 1975. Arnold now resides near White Salmon, Washington.

Daughter Lempi married Andrew Uhacz about 1934. They had two sons - Vernon, now living in Brush Prairie - and Gary, now living in Camas, WA. Lempi's husband Andrew passed away in 1967. She lived 44 years in the Hockinson area, until her death in 1975.

7. (immediate kin): (father) / (mother): (not given)
(spouse): Minnie Tormanen Niskanen

(son): Arnold Niskanen — Oct. 6, 1909
Gertrude (Trudy) Lehto; Married to Arnold 12/18/31
Born Dec. 4, 1913 - (died) circa 1975

(children):
Clarence Niskanen - Born 1933 - lives near White Salmon, WA.
Carl (Dick) Niskanen - Born 1935 - married, has two daughters & one son - lives near Hazel Dell, WA.
Ralph Niskanen - Born 1938 - married, has one son, three stepsons & one stepdaughter - lives near Trout Lake, WA.

(daughter): Lempi Niskanen — 1912 - 1975
Andrew Uhacz — (no birth date given)
Married to Lempi (1934) - (died) circa 1967

(children):
Vernon, now living in Brush Prairie.
Gary, now living in Camas, WA.

1. (name): Ed Oja

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Hannah Oja

4. (birth date): May 8, 1883 - Died circa 1953

5. (born at): Alavieska, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Ed Oja and his wife Sanna Oja (born September 20, 1882 in Ilmajoki, Finland) came to Hockinson in June, 1927, from Wyoming, where he had been a coal miner. They bought an eight acre piece of ground from Charles Salmela, Jr. and lived there many years. They raised two sons and one daughter. Then they moved just south of Hockinson and after several years they moved again; to a place next to what was Sandberg's Blacksmith Shop. Ed passed away there in 1953 and Sanna moved to a trailer home at her daughter Ina's place. She then married and moved back to Hockinson, where she passed away in 1972.

1. (name): ANDREW OJALA

2. (addtnl. name info.): Rev. Andrew Ojala

3. (source of bio.): Al & Ruth Ahola

4. (birth date): 3/09/1876 - 6/03/1959

5. (born at:) Siikijoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Andrew Ojala arrived at Ellis Island when he was 18yrs. old. He attended school in Cambridge, MA and graduated to become a Congregational Minister. Andrew took Alina Arnell as his bride in 1909. She was from Taiva-Salo, Finland (born 4/18/1878) and had changed her name to Alina Euphemia Nurmi after arriving at Ellis Island in 1896. Her brother John and sister Olga went on to settle in California.

They traveled to Portland in 1912, but spent only a short time there. The Finns in Hockinson needed a pastor for their new church. They had bought the Christian Church building from its Swedish congregation (1917). Pastor Ojala also taught Sunday school at two small churches along Baker Creek Road.

Alina and her five children tended to a two acre chicken farm while Andrew took up the life of a traveling evangelist. He kept a suitcase full of Bibles as he walked, rode the train and later drove an automobile, to one Finn settlement after another. In over fifty years of service to the ministry, until his sight failed him, he had preached in his native language and english throughout all but two of the United States and also in Canada. (see Hock. Elem.) Alina passed away three years after her husband (12/29/1962) from a lingering illness.

The five children of Andrew and Alina Ojala are Mrs. Eldon (Anne) Kampy, Mrs. Eino (Eva) Erkkila, Mrs. Alfred (Ruth) Ahola, Mrs. Kenneth (Esther) Shrier, and John Edward Ojala (a barber in Fourth Plain). There are 13 grandchildren, and even great-great grandchildren.

1. (name): 1. (name): SIMON PIETILA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Esther Anna Pietila (Erickson-Mattson)

4. (birth date): November 9, 1865 - Died May 15, 1928

5. (born at): Oulu, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Simon Pietila was a merchant sailor, who heard of the opportunities in America from passengers who were enroute. Simon was typical, in that he followed them to the mining areas of the new land. He tried his hand at mining and then went to the Dakota Territory and settled in Bryant, South Dakota. There he met Elizabeth (Kangas) Pietila, married her, and fathered four children. They acquired land and began wheat farming. The weather was harsh and water had to be hauled for miles by horse and wagon. Simon's cousin, Simon Simonson, had already sailed around the horn to Astoria with other Finns, who were interested in fishing, mining and homesteading in the nearby areas of the Northwest. Simon Simonson had gone to Eurika (Hockinson) in 1870. Emil Kangas and his wife visited friends in Hockinson in 1902. They were so impressed that they returned to live there in 1904.

Simon Pietila traveled to Hockinson by wagon train in 1902 or 1903. He was a liveryman and suffered a crooked nose from having been kicked in the face by one of his charges. Simon bought eighty acres of land from Mr. Hilstrom, who had previously bought the land from Leonard Brown. The family increased by five births during the years in Hockinson. Their mother was herself a very helpful midwife in the area. Big beautiful horses were anyones pride in those days and Simon Pietila always seemed to have a working team on his farm. He hauled logs for neighbor Rawson and gravel for the county road department. Many of the planks which paralleled China Ditch in those days were hauled by Simon. His wife and sons, Leonard and Dave laid the planks on the road. Daugter Elizabeth helped her mother reset the planks after bad weather. The family also laid plank walks through timberlands to school and across pastures, because of the boggy conditions during the wet season. They sometimes encountered coyotes, who seemed to prefer these easy passageways. The Pietilas raise milk cows and calves and pigs. They fed the skim milk to the calves and pigs, while the seperated cream brought cash from the creamery. Ed Reinikka usually did the hauling.

The Simon Pietila family was the first in that small community to own an automobile and the first to own a Fordson tractor. They helped the neighbors with farm work using the new contraption. Son Leonard was helpful in another way; assisting others to learn the english language and get their citizenship papers. Nancy worked on the section crew of the local railroad, which hauled logs and passengers from Vancouver to Yacolt. She bought a bicycle with some of her wages and rode four miles - one way - to her job in Brush Prairie. Nancy used the money she earned to pay her tuition to Normal College and get her teaching credentials.

7. (immediate kin):(father)/ /(mother): (not given)

(spouse): Elizabeth Katherine (Kangas) Aug. 2, 1876 - May 15, 1928

SIMON PIETILA(cont.)
(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Leonard Nestor Pietila | Sep. 12, 1898 - July 30, 1981 |
| David Walfred Pietila | Dec. 3, 1899 |
| Alfred Emil Pietila | Oct. 27, 1913 |
| Harold Simon Pietila | Aug. 22, 1917 - Aug. 11, 1968 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Nancy Bertha (Pietila) Blankenship | Oct. 26, 1901 |
| Esther Anna (Pietila - Erickson) Mattson | May 23, 1903 |
| Mirian Pauline (Pietila) Mattson | Sep. 7, 1906 |
| Hilja Mary Pietila | April 14, 1909 - July 26, 1967 |
| Hilda Elizabeth (Pietila) Mc Cabe | Jan. 7, 1911 |

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others):(none given)

MEMORIES OF HILDA (PIETILA) MARTIN; born in Hockinson on Dec. 2, 1894.

The Pietilas owned one-half of eighty acres on Finn Hill and the Lassila family owned the other. The Lassila and Pietila wives were sisters. Straws were drawn for their respective forty acres. They raised their families side-by-side and the men often earned money away from home. Grandpa John Pietila left on long fishing trips - commercial seining, etc.- during the summers. He was a very jolly person, even though sickly for many years. In the wintertime he built outbuildings and helped his family clear the land.

Tragedy struck early and often in the Pietila family. Nannie, the first-born, was helping burn brush when her long skirt caught fire. The nine-year-old ran in panic and Grandma Pietila burned her hands badly when she finally got to Nannie and tore the burning clothing away. Grandpa Pietila rode horseback the eighteen miles to Vancouver for something to soothe the painful burns of his wife and child. He returned with two large bottles of sulphur-type medicine; all that was available at that time. Nannie screamed in agony for about twelve hours. She died asking, "When is Jesus coming to take me home?" Bearing a large family and losing six of her children made Grandma Pietila a very somber woman. She gathered her children about her every evening to place her hands on their heads and give them a blessing.

The children of Finn Hill went to school at Gravel Point in the early years. They followed along a two and one-half mile trail, which included a log-crossing at Salmon Creek. The log was slippery and the creek was often deep and turbulent, so concerned fathers put up a railing on the crossing. The one-room school, with about thirty students, began its day with a prayer by the teacher. A favorite song was "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and popular games were hide-and-seek and "bears" (two teams). The teacher had trouble understanding when the students spoke fluently in the language of their ancestors. For example, as the tiny girl tugged at her waist and remarked in Finnish, "My pants always fall, because Mama makes them too big!", the teacher didn't understand why the other children were laughing. Some names remembered of those attending school at the time are: Jennie Pura; Charlie, Julia and Celia Salmela; Annie, Lydia and Ida Anderson; Adolf and Oscar Adolfson; Verna and Lillian Shipp; Walfrid Risto; Elmer and Andy Kopra; Walfrid, Ed, Lily and Marie Lassila; Nellie, Hilda, Esther and John Pietila; Esther and Matt Gustafson; Ida, Eino, and Elmer Mattson.

1. (name): JACOB POLLARI

2. (addtnl. name info.): Jacob's father, Erkki Peltokangas, moved from Vimpeli to Alajarvi, when Jacob was four. They lived on a farm in the village of Pollari; thereby came the customary name change to Pollari.

3. (source of bio.): Theodore J. Pollari, via Jack Pollari

4. (birth date): August 4, 1860 - May 25, 1926

5. (born at): Vimpeli, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Jacob Pollari married Amelia Niskanen in Finland about 1883 and their daughter Miita (Korhonen) was born the next year. Jacob emigrated to Calumet, Michigan about 1886 and was joined by his wife and child seven or eight years later. Their sons, Antti and Vaino were born circa 1897-1898 (probably in Wyoming). Antti was known to live as a "hobo" until his demise, which was thought to have occured in Portland, Oregon. Vaino died as the result of a logging accident in 1930. About 1904, Jacob joined the honor society, Kalevantari, of Astoria, Oregon.

The move to Hockinson was made about 1912. A two-acre homesite was purchased from Charles Lassila of Finn Hill. Miita's mother died during the World War I flu epidemic. Jacob married again, in 1919, to Hellin Raapana. Hellin was born in Reisjarvi, Finland - December 16,1881. She came to the U.S.A. about 1898 and worked as a housemaid (as did her sister) for wealthy families of New York and Massachusetts. Hellin visited Finland in 1910, before moving to detroit and then on to Portland, Oregon. She blessed Jacob with two sons, Armas Jacob (Jack) - born April 2, 1921 in Vancouver, Washington - and Johaan Teodori (Ted) - born June 11, 1922 in Fontier, Wyoming. They had obviously moved from Hockinson, by then, but they moved back in 1923 and purchased an additional six acres from the Lassilas. Jack and Ted Pollari started school in the one-room Salmon Falls schoolhouse. They completed their first three years there, before the school was consolidated with Hockinson School. Their father, Jacob, died of pneumonia on May 25, 1926. His widow, Helen, married August Hendrickson in 1928. Mr. Hendrickson died two years later. Hellin died in 1950.

Daughter Miita married Werner Korhonen about 1905 in Wyoming. Werner was believed to be the best educated man on Finn Hill. He had a steady job at the Finn Hill Rock Crusher. Both are deceased and their children live in the Vancouver and Portland areas.

Ted Pollari left the farm in February of 1942 for Pearl Harbor. He returned to college at Oregon State and graduated with a degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1949, going to his first job in Haiti. Ted became a Registered Professional Engineer in 1955. His main involvement has been in centrifugal pump design and application with such companies as Binham Pump Co. of Portland, Fairbanks Morse of Kansas City, Warren Pump Co. of Massachusetts, Homelite of North Carolina and as consultant to various other companies. He married Rachel Marak from Robinson, Kansas in 1951 and is presently living in Fort Mill, South Carolina. Their children have applied themselves very well. Helen Pollari has a masters degree from M.I.T., Gregory is completing his masters in electrical engineering, and Chris completed three years at Georgia Tech.

JACOB POLLARI (cont.)

Jack and Ted Pollari remember these things:

....The faithful county road-worker named George Kari, who was deaf, but kept all the county road drainage ditches in good repair with his shovel. He was also an accomplished musician who, though deaf, was known to play "by ear".

....The steam logging donkeys that were moved from one site to another by pulling themselves along a logging cable attached to a roadside tree or stump. One skid was in the ditch and the other on the gravel road. They wiped out all the wood culverts or access road planks as they moved.

....Salmon Creek's "mud hole" swimming pool, near the second covered bridge. It was about a mile north of the bridge next to the Nestor Johnson and Talvitie farms, on the road to Hockinson.

....The first school bus used to transport the Salmon Falls children to Hockinson. It was "home made", with a canvas top, which was half blue and half white (the national colors of Finland). The brand new Model-A truck chassis sported a wooden bus body.

....Mr. Kivi, the auto mechanic, who had the contract for many years to transport students from Finn Hill. He built a "tank" of a bus, from a used Reo truck chassis. It barely made the hills in second gear, but Mr. Kivi found it difficult to shift into first gear and did so grudgingly. The children sat on a single bench along each outside wall and on two single benches placed back-to-back down the center of the bus. The exhaust pipe ran beneath the center benches, as a source of heat. It became very uncomfortable in the warm weather, because there was no way to turn off the heat, except to stop the engine.

....The impressive winning record of the Hockinson School baseball team; starting with the 1935-36 season, under the coaching of Hank Wier. Jack was the pitcher then. George Korhonen helped with his terrific pitching from about 1938 on. They defeated Proepstol for the first time in years. Proepstol had had a lady coach - years ahead of her time - and a wonderful coach. Her name was Miss Mackenna. The Hockinson boys built their skills by playing almost every night in Peter Johnson's hay field, until it was impossible to see the ball. Some of the baseball greats of the Hockinson town team, who were older, and played in the county league were Dan Payner, the Lahti brothers, Andrew Rapakko (He could throw a baserunner out while sitting down behind the plate.), Bobby Card, Oscar and Rudy Hill, and the two Harold Johnsons. Sunday baseball was also a very big thing in Hockinson. It was played in the park across the road from the blacksmith shop.

....Maki the blacksmith in Kivi's garage, across from the grade school. He used to work for the blacksmith Sandburg in the shop across from the ball park. Maki did a lot of great smithing to keep the implements and conveyances of the local farmers in operating condition. He fashioned homemade tractors from old auto chassis, using truck transmissions and rear ends. He also repaired wooden wheeled wagons.

7. (immediate kin):

(father): Erkki / Eerik / Peltokangas - (later Pollari)
Vimpeli, Finland May 3, 1822 -(?)
(mother): Liisa (Juhontytar) Peltokangas
Lappajarvi, Finland Apr. 2, 1819 - (?)

(spouse): Amelia (Niskanen); married Jacob 1883 - died circa 1918

JACOB POLLARI (cont.)
(sons):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antti | (about 1897 - no other dates) | |
| Vaino | (about 1898 - no other dates) | |
| Armas Jacob | (2nd marriage) | April 2, 1921 |
| Johaan Teodori | (" ") | June 11, 1922 |

(daughters): Miita (Pollari) Korhonen circa 1884 - (?)

(brothers):

| | |
|---|---|
| Juno (Johan) | May 28, 1848 (Finland) - (?) |
| Erkki (Eerik) | June 17, 1850 (Finland) - (?) |
| Antti (Anders) | May 4, 1853 (Finland) - (?) |
| Antti - (Anders / Andrew) - lived in Florida in 1926 | |
| Matti | May 24, 1858 (Finland) - (?) |

(sisters) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): SAMUEL PORKKA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Edward Porkka

4. (birth date): January 6, 1854 - June 5, 1919

5. (born at): Pyhajoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Samuel Porkka settled in Hockinson, Washington as a Finnish immigrant at the age of twenty-three. He bought ninety acres of timber land about two miles northeast of town from an englishman. Lottie (Kankkonen) Porkka was born in Pyhayoki, Finland on June 24, 1867. She came to America with her parents at age eleven. She lived with the Andrew Brown family in Hockinson and went to school for about a year. In 1881, at the young age of fourteen, she met and married Samuel in Hockinson. Samuel was among the locals who fished at Astoria and during the rest of the year, he made and sold shingles, for about fifty cents per bundle. Lottie helped with the bundling for many tedious hours.
All their children were born in a log cabin. Aunt Johanna Nelson was midwife to each of them. Alfred died at age three months in 1882.
.... Brother Sam (October 11, 1883 - July 7, 1955) was a wheat farmer in Foremost, Alberta, Canada. He moved there in 1912, married, and fathered two daughters and a son. The daugters are now deceased, but his son Harold is living in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.
.... Sister Emily (September 14, 1890 - August 9, 1971) married Matt Kangas and homesteaded about thirteen miles west of her brother Samuel in Canada. They raised wheat there for about twenty years. They had two daughters; Helen Iskora and Wilma Brown.
.... Brother Henry (December 14, 1892 - September 27, 1931) never married. He farmed the home place all his life.
.... Sister Johanna, (born December 20, 1894), married Elmer Scott and bore him two sons, Harold and Conrad. Johanna retired from work in Portland, Oregon in 1959. She outlived her husband and sons and now lives in Pasadena, California.

SAMUEL PORKKA (cont.)

... Brother Walter (January 10, 1897 - 1967) also moved to Canada and farmed wheat for about forty years in Wrenton, Alberta. His son Earnest is a wheat farmer in Lethbridge, Alberta and son Roy is an attorney in Red Deer, Alberta.
.... Sister Milka (February 20, 1898 - June 8, 1907) was buried in Finn Hill Cemetery.
.... Brother Fred ( ? - October 30, 1970) also moved to Foremost, in 1925, and became a wheat farmer. Fred passed away in Lethbridge, where his wife Peggy now lives in a rest home.
.... Brother Robert (August 9, 1902 - December 30, 1979) worked as a young man in the harvest fields of Eastern Washington, Oregon and Foremost, Alberta. He never married; living the last sixteen years of his life with his sister Johanna.
.... Brother Edward (circa 1906) relates his life in Hockinson:

Through the efforts of our good and loving parents, we always had the necessities of life. At the age of eight, I started school in Hockinson - September 4, 1914 - I'll never forget my first day there. Brother Fred was with me; I said, "mennan kotia" (I'm going home!) and Fred said "You have to stay here and learn the three R's." I stayed, and it wasn't easy, but I made it through. About ninety percent of us were Finn kids, so we would get together and speak the tongue of our parents. One day the teacher overheard us and gave us a scolding, "I don't care what you speak at home, Greek for all I care, but here, at school, you speak the english language!"

My formative years were very carefree. I did have a few chores. I took care of about fifty chickens, slopped the pigs, packed in stove wood, etc.. A lot of my free time in the summer was spent at the old swimmin' hole, the" Porkka Dam". Most of the local kids got together there for about two hours every day. This was the pattern of my life until I left home at sixteen to seek my fortune. For twenty years, I worked in sawmills, logging camps, and shipyards around Portland.

Ellen Hjelt of Los Angeles, California became my bride at the Congregational Church in Portland. After honeymooning in California, we decided to make our home in Compton. I started work with Safeway Stores and stayed with them for twenty-five years, as a bakery warehouseman. I retired at age sixty-five, in 1971 and am still in good health at age seventy-seven. Ellen is five years my junior and is also blessed with good health. We now live in Anaheim, just four miles from Disneyland. Our one and only son, Dennis, lives with us and works with the telephone company. My memories of Hockinson and my friends and family, especially my loving, hardworking parents have always been dear to me.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

(spouse): Lottie (Kankkonen) Porkka June 24, 1867 - Apr. 15, 1955

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred | July 19, 1882 - Oct. 15, 1882 |
| Samuel | Oct. 11, 1883 - July 7, 1955 |
| Henry | Dec. 14, 1892 - Sep. 27, 1931 |
| Walter | Jan. 10, 1897 - circa 1967 |
| Fredrick | (?) - Oct. 30, 1970 |
| Robert | Aug. 9, 1902 - Dec. 30, 1979 |
| Edward | circa 1906 |

SAMUEL PORKKA(cont.)
(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Hilda | June 18, 1886 - Sep. 1, 1902 |
| Emily | Sep. 14, 1890 - Aug. 9, 1971 |
| Johanna (Porrka) Scott | Dec. 20, 1894 |
| Milka | Feb. 20, 1898 - June 8, 1907 |

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): PETER OLAF RAPAKKO

2. (addtnl. name info.): Rapakko means "muddy place" in Finnish.

3. (source of bio.): Sylvia Clifton and Hulda Lehto; thru their niece and daughter, Trude Gustafson.

4. (birth date): circa 1870 - Died Jan. 1927

5. (born at): Kristian, Norway (near Oslo)

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Peter Olaf Rapakko arrived with his parents in Hancock, Michigan when he was three years old. At six, his mother had passed on and his father brought him to Hockinson's Finn Hill.

In 1889 He married Hilma Warila, who came from Kaustinen, Finland as a maid for the Rev. Adolf Matson's family. It was the reverend who married them. Peter's father Olli was married to the widow Granatti the next year. Peter and Hilma lived on the Rapakko homestead and had twelve children. Peter's last job was on the railroad in Kahlotus, Washington, where he died of diptheria and was laid to rest.

Peter's wife Hilma seemed to have left a more colorful impression upon the folks in Hockinson. One day Hilma wrapped her baby in a blanket and laid him by a log while she planted seeds around a stump nearby. She looked up to see a black bear sniffing at her child! She ran, scooped up the baby and headed for the house at full speed, while the bear just stood and watched. There was also the story of the hunter who treed a cougar, but wasn't trusted as to his marksmanship by other men nearby. They circled the tree with pitchforks at the ready, just in case he missed. John Laakso of Baker Creek, on Finn Hill, built Hilma a spinning wheel and John Lehto allowed that she had spun enough yarn to circle the world twenty-three times. Many of her neighbors enjoyed her home knitted sox, spun from the wool of her sheep and others brought their own wool for that purpose. Hilma Rapakko spent many years logging off the homestead, with the boys helping her as they grew old enough. Peter was off working for logging companys most of that time.

Her grandchildren relate how they enjoyed watching Grandma Rapakko spin. She knitted sox, even as she walked down the road with a neat, golden corncob-pipe in her mouth. She kept a full pie cupboard. The apples came from an old orchard and she picked the wild blackberries by the side of the road on her visits to old friends in the neighborhood. The children happily walked miles to visit their twinkle-eyed dear old grandmother, who spoke well of every friend and neighbor.

Their third daughter, Hulda, made a good attempt at carrying on her mother's reputation. Hulda bore sixteen children, resulting in 53 grandchildren and 74 great-grandchildren before the end of her days.

PETER OLAF RAPAKKO (cont.)
Her daughter Trude (Lehto) Gustafson mentioned that Hulda even worked at the Vancouver Shipyards after all her children had been born.

7. (immediate kin):
(father): Olli Topakka Rapakko
(mother): Maria Caroliina Granatti (died circa 1879)
(spouse): Hilma Warila (married 1889)

(sons):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peter Gustave Hector | - May 31, 1890 | |
| Charles Herman | - March 12, 1893 | - June 17, 1917 |
| Bernhardt John | - April 10, 1895 | - Feb. 1, 1983 |
| William Walter | - March 13, 1904 | |
| Andrew Oscar | - Jan. 24, 1906 | - April 28, 1978 |
| Onni August | - Dec. 25, 1907 | - circa 1912 |

(daughters):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maria Kristiina (Shanahan) | - Aug. 22, 1891 | - March 18, 1975 |
| Anna Katriina (Shanahan) | - July 3, 1897 | - Aug. 10, 1962 |
| Hulda Johanna (Lehto) | - Aug. 23, 1899 | - April 2, 1975 |
| Lula Elizabeth (Stokes) | - March 3, 1901 | - Feb. 6, 1982 |
| Seliina | - June 25, 1903 | - July 7, 1903 |
| Sylvia Sophia (Clifton) | - March 13, 1909 | |

(brothers) / (sisters): (none)
(others):
Stepmother: Maria Carolina (Granatti); (as of 1890)
Stepbrothers: Jaakop Bernhart Uusimaa
Karl Victor Wilhelm Uusimaa
Stepsisters: Edla Elmina Eugenia Uusimaa
Maria Kristina Uusimaa

1. (name): KAARLE EMIL REINI
2. (addtnl. name info.): Changed to Charles in U.S.

3. (source of bio.): Toini (Reini) Bobst

4. (birth date): June 29, 1986 - July 1970

5. (born at): Kokkola, Finland, near Isokyro

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Charles Emil Reini came to America in 1909; living in Fitchburg, Massachusetts - Butte, Montana - Aberdeen, Washington - then Brush Prairie, Washington. He was one of the charter members of the Hockinson Finnish Congregational Church and its treasurer for several years. He also helped build the present church structure. All the family attended church services and confirmation there.

7. (immediate kin):
(father & mother): (not given)
(spouse): Louiisa (Louise) - no maiden name given
(sons): Leonard (deceased)
(daughters): Aili Kramer and Toini Bobst (no dates)
(brothers) /(sisters) / (others): (none given)

## THE RISTO FAMILY IN HOCKINSON

Submitted by Wally Risto (Walfird) - b. May 19, 1910

Mother and Dad bought two hundred and eleven acres from the Henry Ward homestead. Eighty acres bordered the north line of Tistel's land on Finn Hill. Salmon Creek split the south half of the property and Gravel Point School was located on the west side, on Venersborg road - which ran north through the center of all our land. The house, barn and other farm buildings were about a quarter-mile east of the school. The Roppulas lived on forty acres (next to and east of the back forty) and Harjus bought twenty acres to the west of them. Lehto's place was just east of us on Venersborg Road. Venersborg Road was later changed to County Road Ten and then to Risto Road.

Mother, Walfird, Verner, Viv, and Vienna arrived in Brush Prairie by train from Terry, South Dakota on March 5, 1910. John Pura met them with team and wagon to drive them to his place, where they stayed until their furnishings arrived. Dad was not with them, because he had work in the Homestake gold mine in Terry. I flew in later by stork; arriving May 19, 1910. Mother wanted us to settle near a school and good spring water - we managed to have both. The spring was uphill from us, so we didn't need a pump. The school was nearby, with great teachers, who taught us our 3-Rs and how to obey rules. (The main rule was three feet long and we sure obeyed that one). Since school was so important to Mother, we had to go to school - no matter what! If we were sick in the morning, we would feel better when we got to school. I have twelve certificates, showing that I was neither tardy nor absent. Mother got first prize at the county fair for 'best framed pictures'. You guessed it! -- They were all certificates, awarded to my brothers and sisters for not being tardy or absent from school.

The roads were full of treacherous mudholes and the puncheon roads, made of three-inch thick slab wood, even caught fire during the first forest fires of the summer season. Mother circulated a petition to fix our road and took it to the county commisioner. She had our brother, Viv, draw a sketch of a man driving a team of horses through a mud hole in front of our place. Commissioner Hall got such a kick out of the drawing that he had it enlarged and framed to hang in his office. Soon after that, he came out to see Mother. He said, "I'm going to fix this road and that drawing did it!" Mr. Hall was a tall man and I can still hear him laughing about it. Road crews were out the very next week. Viv later became a professional cartoonist.

We had lots of virgin timber, both fir and cedar, on our land. All the buildings were roofed with cedar shakes and we had miles of rail fencing. The hay fields along Salmon Creek were dotted with cedar snags four and five feet in diameter. The snags had hollow trunks, so thoughtless farmers began setting matches to them and burning them away. This sort of carelessness must have accounted for some of the fires which later went out of control. Lightning and other natural causes were not so readily spotted in those days. Forest fires hit every summer and, in our first year here, one was burning over in Dole Valley. Walfird told me, "That was in the early part of August, and people were moving out, down Venersborg Road. It was early in the morning and me and Vern and Viv ran up to Pura's place, on the hill, to watch the fire, as it came over the mountain. The sky was all red in the east and all we could hear was a loud roar. After that, we ran back home and began putting out the sparks on the barn roof with wet gunny sacks.

THE RISTO FAMILY IN HOCKINSON (cont.)

There was a logging camp, Camp Ten, near Yacolt, Washington, where Dad worked as fireman on a yarder for many years. Yacolt was a bustling town those days. We took him up there on Sunday evenings, in our 1917 Model-T Ford. The road most of the way from Heisson was single lane, with turnouts for passing. Most of the freight and passenger traffic was by train. The rails were busy then; four long logging trains a day out and four empty trains back. Two passenger-freights, carrying the mails, also ran each day.

Brothers Walfird and Verner were veterans. Walfird was in both world wars and was injured at Guadalcanal. He later retired from the post office in Portland, Oregon. Verner became a bell-hop at the Drake Hotel in San Francisco and worked there until his retirement. Vivie became a professional cartoonist. He worked for the Clarke County Sun, Portland Telegram, Oregonian, and the Beaver Engraving Company in this area. In New York, he worked for the Associated Press and he drew Betty Boop cartoons for Fleischer Animated Pictures. Then he went to Studio City, California and stayed with them for forty years. He drew the Flintstone cartoons for them. My sister Vienna worked thirty-five years as a secretary for M & M Woodwork Company in Portland, Oregon. I wound up farming the home place for twenty years, until 1949. I was then a service mechanic at Home & Farm Appliance Company for eight years and worked fifteen years as manager of the hardware department in the Clark County Dairy Co-op in Battle Ground.

The beautiful farm that Hilda and Oscar Risto bought back in 1910 has been divided into several pieces of land and families have built new homes on it. The cedar snags are gone, but so are the big virgin firs, fields of hay, corn, potatoes and kale. The spring still bubbles with fresh, cool water, -yet it is not used.

1. (name): GABRIEL SAKRISON

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Agnes Sauers, Flora Christianson and Lillian Sanders - all granddaughters

4. (birth date): 1852-1917

5. (born at): (not given)

6. (moved to / occupied as):

The Sakrison family history in America parallels that of Hockinson. This an accounting of the family of Emil and Lyyli. Emil was one of thirteen children in the family of Gabriel and Kaisa Sakrisen. Gabriel came from Finland around 1877. Kaisa came over later and married Gabriel in 1882. Emil married Lyyli Kuppinen, who had come from Viipuri, Finland at age sixteen. Emil and Lyyli raised a family of seven children in their thirty-one years together.

....AGNES SAUERS REMINISCES: At this date, there is only one surviving child of our Grand-dad, Gabriel Sakrison; our aunt Agness Sutter, who recently had her seventy-seventh birthday in Long Beach, California. We weren't privileged to have known our grandparents. As children, we attended the old grade school with four rooms, a gym and a basement. Graduation and Christmas programs were held at the U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge.

GABRIEL SAKRISON (cont.)
My three older brothers - Oscar, George and Ed - went to Gravel Point School. I recall Ed Pietila owned the grocery then and Leonard Pietila was at the Hockinson Coop - and there was also Shanahan's Barber Shop.

I remember well the prune orchards and our Uncle Zachary was among those who had one. My family worked for him. Mother and others told me that I was about two-to-three weeks old when I was out there in a prune box, perfectly content. We school children were able to take time off to pick prunes. The older brothers and the men would "shake" down the prunes and handle the boxes. We worked with our good friends, the John Miller family. We sometimes engaged in the foolish fun of throwing prunes. I believe we took prunes to the last drier in the area. Uncle Zachary and Aunt Elma (Eddy) also had a chicken ranch and dairy herd.

Hockinson Heights School now stands on the old Sakrison homestead. Adjacent to the north is the home of my nephew, Paul Sakrison, his wife Carrol and two daughters - the eldest being Grandmother Kaisa's namesake. Brother George lives on old John Nelson Road; on the homestead of the Porkka family. The rest of the family live in Clark County and the Orchards-Vancouver area. I now live in Ocean Park, Washington. We think of ourselves now as the older generation; with George, Emil and Flora accounting for fourteen local grandchildren.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (spouse): | Kaisa (no maiden name) | 1862-1919 |
| (sons): | Andrew (died in Compton, CA) | -?- |
| | Emil | 1894-1945 |
| | Oscar (deceased) | 1915- (?) |
| | George | 1916- |
| | Edward | 1917- |
| | Wayne | 1922- |
| | Agnes Sauers | 1927- |
| | Emil | 1929- |
| | Flora Christianson | 1931- |
| | Zachary | 1894-1974 |
| | Annie Fern Marshall | (?) |
| | One son died an infant | circa 1900 |
| | Waino | 1900-1971 |
| (daughters): | Fannie Zinc | 1884-1911 |
| | Nora Videhoff (deceased) | (?) |
| | Albert | 1911-1978 |
| | Elma Eddy | 1885-1949 |
| | Hannes Eddy | 1907-1969 |
| | Mayme Cook Lehto | 1909-1981 |
| | Arne Eddy | 1910- |
| | Lillian Dugger Sanders | 1914- |
| | Nilo Eddy | 1915-1970 |
| | Amanda Piet. Lahdenpera | 1918-1981 |
| | Three daughters died as | infants. |
| | Jennie Kivi | 1893-1915 |
| | Martin | 1915-1954 |
| | Andrew | 1913- |

(Two daughters died as infants from 1897-1900)

GABRIEL SAKRISON (cont.)
(daughters):(cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lillian McGovern | 1902-1978 |
| Norman | 1932-1948 |
| June McCourt | 1931 |
| Audrey McGovern | ? |
| Viola Ramey Myllymaki | 1905-1982 |
| Tim Ramey | ? |
| Zachary Ramey | ? |
| Agnes Sutter | 1907 |
| Ronald | ? |
| Marvin | ? |
| Phyllis Baughman | ? |
| Lois Lee | ? |
| Wayne | ? |

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others):(none given)

1. (name): HULDA ULRIKA (KENTTA) SCHLICHTING

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Hulda Kentta Schlichting, herself.

4. (birth date): September 12, 1910

5. (born at): Clatskanie, Oregon

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Hulda's father, Elias Oscar Kentta - of Jurva, Finland - met and married her mother, Hulda Ulrika Takaneva - of Tueva, Finland - before her father immigrated to this country through Canada. Her mother joined her father in Canada after a brief stay in Massachusetts. Their firstborn came to them while they were still in Canada - John Ivar Kentta; Feb. 19, 1904. Next was Ingrid Wilhelmina Kentta - Aug. 27, 1906; born to them while they were living in Gate, Washington. Daughter Hulda Ulrika was born Sep. 12, 1910 in Clatskanie, Oregon. Elias Kentta died in 1937 at age 72, his wife Hulda in 1947 at age 78. Daughter Hulda was the lone surviver, after her brother John died in 1973 at age 69 and her sister Ingrid died in 1972 at age 65.

Young Hulda married David Albert Schlichting, son of an early Hockinson family. David was born in the farmhouse on the Schlicting's home place. He worked for the Ford Motor Company in nearby Camas for thirty-five years. His avocation was rockhound and he made many beautiful rock items, ranging from jewelry to tables. David and Hulda also had an auto-wrecking yard on the homeplace, where they had farmed in earlier years. David died January 19, 1984 and Hulda still lives at their home.

Hulda and David had one daughter, Linda Ann - born July 15, 1953. She married Michael Rodney Varny on July 23, 1971 and they now have two children - Christine Michelle; born Jan. 23, 1974 and Dennis Michael; born Mar. 10, 1978.

Hulda managed a nice trip to Finland in 1977. She met cousins from both her parents' families, who were still living in Teuva and Jurva.

HULDA ULRIKA (KENTTA) SCHLICHTING (cont.)
7. (immediate kin):

(father): Elias Oscar Kentta June 24, 1864 - Mar. 29, 1937

(mother): Hulda Ulrika Takenava June 6, 1868 - Mar. 25, 1947

(spouse): David Albert Schlicting ( ? ) - Jan. 19, 1984

(sons): (none)

(daughter): Linda Ann July 15, 1953
(husband): Michael Rodney Varney
(daughter): Christine Michelle Jan. 3, 1974
(son): Dennis Michael March 10, 1978

(brother): John Ivar Kentta Feb. 19, 1904 - Sep. 1, 1973

(sister): Ingrid Wilhelmina Kentta Aug. 27, 1906 - July 15, 1972

(others): (none given)

1. (name): JOHAN GUSTAF TALVITIE

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Theodore T. Talvitie

4. (birth date): November 1, 1867 - April 6, 1921

5. (born at): Nurmi Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Johan Talvitie came to the U.S. in 1889 and took his citizenship oath November 10, 1896. He was a commercial fisherman in Astoria, until 1905, when he bought an eighty-two acre farm in Hockinson from Bun Morgan. After that, he fished the season and farmed between. Less than one of his eighty-two acres were cleared to begin with.
Maria Kristina Korteniemi married Johan in Astoria, Oregon, March 6, 1899. She was born in Yli Tornio, Finland on July 7, 1875 and came to the U.S. at age seventeen. In the twenty-two years of their marriage, before the loss of her husband, Maria bore Johan ten children. As a widow, Maria Talvitie raised the children alone and never remarried. She passed away on January 3, 1963.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

(spouse): Maria Kristina (Korteniemi) Talvitie; wed Mar. 6, 1899
b. Yli Tornio, Finland July 7, 1875 - Jan. 3, 1963

(sons): Theodore T. Talvitie Sep. 3, 1908
(nine children unnamed)
(daughters): (none named of ten total children)

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): Alexander Thompson

2. (addtnl. name info.): Finnish name Pirkola

3. (source of bio.): Al Ahola; (stepson to Alexander's widow through subsequent marriage)

4. (birth date): March 28, 1863 - circa 1934

5. (born at): Pyhajoki, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Alex Thompson came to Hockinson in 1915 from the Lake Crescent area.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

(spouse): Amanda "Hinni" Henrika; June 18, 1876 - Finland; (died) 1956

(sons): Paul (deceased) - leaving a son, Robert and a daughter, Paula.

(daughters): Mrs. (Lempie) Kirk Townsend of Olympia, Washington

(others): Amanda was married for twenty years to the widower Eliel Ahola of Hockinson, from 1936 to her death in 1956.

1. (name): WILHELM UUSIMAA

2. (addtnl. name info.): Commonly referred to as "Ville". The name Uusimaa means "new land" in Finnish.

3. (source of bio.): Sylvia (Rapakko) Clifton, Sally Bartlett and Trude Gustafson

4. (birth date): circa 1844

5. (born at): Alatornio, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
Wilhelm (Ville) Uusimaa landed in America in 1872. He met and married a widow named Kristina Henrika Taarvo in Hancock, Michigan. Kristina born in 1849 in Haaparanta, Finland. She had two sons from her prior marriage; Jacob Bernhart, born February 20, 1876 and Karl Victor Wilhelm, born August 5, 1878. Ville adopted the two boys and Kristina bore him one daughter, Edla Maria Eugenia, in 1880, but passed away in 1882. It was then that Ville took his children to Hockinson.

On Finn Hill he met and married Maria Carolina (Granattii) Rapakko, widow of Olli Topakka Rapakko. She bore Ville another daughter - Maria Kristina - named after both of his wives. They homesteaded land next to the Rapakko acreage.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

(spouse): Kristina Henrika Taarvo (widow)
b. 1849 Haparanta, Finland - (died) 1882
Maria Carolina (Granattii) Rapakko (widow)

WILHELM UUSIMAA (cont.)
(sons): (adopted)

| | |
|---|---|
| Jaakop Bernhart Uusimaa | Feb. 20, 1876 |
| Carl Victor Wilhelm Uusimaa | Aug. 5, 1878 |

(daughters):

| | |
|---|---|
| Edla Elmina Eugenia | circa 1880 |
| Maria Kristina | (not given) |

(brothers) / (sisters) / (others): (none given)

1. (name): JOHN UUSITALO

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Richard Uusitalo and Grandsons

4. (birth date): April 19, 1882

5. (born at): Lohtaja, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):
John Uusitalo immigrated March 16, 1904 - a month before his twenty-second birthday and took up residence in Houghton, Michigan. Within the next year or two, he visited his cousins, the John Nelsons, in Hockinson. John moved to Rock Springs, Wyoming in 1908. There he met his bride, Ester Maki and they moved eastward; living in various states, until 1921, when they settled in Hockinson. John told his son, Richard that he had a recurrent dream about a windmill and that, whenever he had that dream, he felt he should move on. John lived in Hockinson the rest of his life; since he never again saw that windmill in his dreams.
John Uusitalo was a carpenter by trade and a member of the U.F.K.B.&S. Lodge No. 24 of Hockinson. He and Ester had three sons. Hugo and Alvar are deceased and Donald lives in Battleground, Washington. Their granddaughter, Marcia Quinn, is the only relative remaining in Hockinson. Ester died in 1965 and John in 1966.

7. (immediate kin): (father & mother not given)

(spouse): Ester Maki - no particulars given- died 1965

(sons):

| | |
|---|---|
| Hugo | (no particulars) - deceased |
| Alvar | (no particulars) - deceased |
| Donald | (no particulars) - Battleground, Washington |

(daughters): (none given)
(brothers / sisters): (none given)

(others): Granddaughter Marcia Quinn of Hockinson, Washington
(no particulars given)

1. (name): NESTOR WAINE

2. (addtnl. name info.): Finnish name: Vainionpaa

3. (source of bio.): Lauri & Jennie Wayne

4. (birth date): 1864 - 1938 (Hockinson)

5. (born at): Jurva, Finland

6. (moved to / occupied as):

Nestor Waine arrived on the East Coast in 1880, at 16, with brothers - Tom, Oscar and Erik. These three brothers ended up in Canada. He railroaded in Montana and worked in a sawmill in Portland. He labored in the Alaskan gold fields for the latter part of the 16 yrs. before he married Anna Korpela in 1896, in Portland, Or. and bought the Wyatt farm in Hockinson.

Nestor rented a bicycle in Vancouver late one day to go see his property. Darkness overtook him in the thick woods of Sifton. There he was confronted by a bull and had to climb a tree to escape. The bull finally left, but Nestor had to wait for daylight to safely continue. He and Anna moved to the farm after the birth of their first child, John, in 1898. It took another two years in Alaska for Nestor to earn enough money to pay off the mortgage and come home for good. While there, he had the good fortune of meeting Klondike Kate and the Pantages. It was the Pantages who owned theaters up and down the entire West Coast.

Anna Korpela was born in Jurva Finland in 1869 and came to America in 1884 at age 15 with her father. Anna and Nestor had been born in the same sauna in Jurva. The building is now being used to house sheep, although it is still in good repair. Anna was a domestic in Portland until she married.

Waine's place was a stopover for folks, mainly Finns, looking for property to settle on. Some stayed a few days and some Nestor took on to their destinations. Word of mouth kept that situation active for quite some time.

Nestor freighted butter, meat, and other farm commodities to Vancouver. He had to leave with his team at midnight in order to make it to Vancouver when the business houses were opening that morning. He also delivered the deceased remains from the area to the nearest funeral facilities in Vancouver. This was continued on into the age of the Model T Ford.

Nestor and some friends (not all finns) from around Hockinson, formed an association; investing in a percheron stallion, imported from France. It was called a Martin horse, because it was used only for breeding. That splendid looking animal weighed a ton or more!

7. (immediate kin):
(sons):

JOHN Waine - born in Portland, 1897. He left home at age 16 and traveled the world as a Merchant Marine, then settled in Portland until his death in 1970.

HARVEY --born in Hockinson, 1903, grew up to be a logger to the end of his days in 1970. He also lived in Portland.

NESTOR WAINE (cont.)
(sons): (cont.)

LAURI --born in Hockinson, 1909, stayed on and later acquired the folk's place. At sixteen, he broke his back in a fall while haying. He was in a cast for 19 months and has suffered the consequences since. Nevertheless, Lauri ran the farm, milked cows and worked away from home at times to defray expenses.

(daughters):

ELIZABETH (Lizzie) - born in Hockinson, 1898, Lizzie also left home at an early age. She married Gene Spencer and lived in Portland until her death in 1936.

JENNIE --born in Hockinson, 1900, married Al Fleming of La Center, WA. They lived in Wauna, Or and bore one daugter - Marie - who had five children of her marriage.

HELEN --born in Hockinson in 1902, married William Manning and lived in Oregon City until her death - January 12, 1980.

CENNIE (Peggie) --born in Hockinson, 1905, married Emery Markgraf and bore him two sons, Donald and Ronald, as well as a daugter, Delores. Peggie died July 24th, 1983. The Markgraf family lived in Elma, WA.

HILDA --born in Hockinson, 1907, married Albert Ward and bore him one daughter, Darlene, who lives in Spokane, WA.

SYLVIA --born in Hockinson in 1912, married Forrey Daniels. Now widowed and in retirement, she lives in Milwaukie, OR.

1. (name): FRED WILJA

2. (addtnl. name info.): (none given)

3. (source of bio.): Fred Wilja

4. (birth date): September 19, 1908

5. (born at): Rock Springs, Wyoming

6. (moved to / occupied as):
My family consists of my father, Charles, my mother, Louisa and we children; Senia, Walter, Fred (myself), Sadie, and Hugo. Hockinson was our hometown from 1918 to 1945. I worked for George Mattson as a truck driver from 1924 to 1931. We picked up and delivered anything pertaining to the local farming activity - cattle, chickens, feed, milk, etc. - all in the surrounding areas of Hockinson, Brush Prairie, Battle Ground, Orchards and Vancouver.
In 1918, my father arrived in Portland, Oregon, after traveling by train from Wyoming for two days and nights. We made the ferry crossing of the Columbia River to Vancouver, Washington. During that crossing, the captain announced that World War I had ended; creating a special little celebration out on the river.

FRED WILJA (cont.)
We rode the streetcar from Vancouver to Sifton, then in a buggy with friends to our new home in Hockinson. The Portland to Hockinson trip, which now takes one half hour, took and entire day at that time. In those 'good old days' we had to travel on roads that were muddy ruts in the winter (or completely impassable) and channels of dust in the summer. We walked three or four miles to a one-room schoolhouse on a path through dense forest, which had to be cleared by the parents before the school season. Because of the lack of transportation, social life, as we now know it, was non-existantant. It usually centered in the immediate neighborhood, as folks walked, or rode short distances for visits and the children played their favorite games together. Barnraisings, communal building projects, and even helping neighbors with homebuilding efforts, were events with as much social athmosphere as our modern day family reunions. The men and older boys worked on the project, as women and older girls prepared the refreshments, and the older children kept one-another and the younger tots occupied in all sorts of games.

*(upper L.) The Battle Ground Highschool bus -photo circa 1924- started from Venersborg and ran down Finn Hill, through Hockinson, picking up those few students who qualified.*
*(R.) Peter and Fannie Niiranen pictured in 1932 with daughter Adline -3yrs.- (Mickey Knapp) and Ernest -5yrs.- (deceased at age eight).*

The ELIEL AHOLA HOMESTEAD - photographed after the fire of 1902.